



# The Hongkong Telegraph

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## TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

("Chinese Commercial News" Service.)

## LATEST NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

Shanghai, May 9. Yesterday's Conference had a long discussion about the local administration question and is reported to have come to a certain definite understanding. It will now discuss the legal question. Kong Yeu-wai has sent a circular telegram strongly attacking Tso Yu-lum and Chang Chung-cheung and advocating the students' release.

In his petition begging for resignation, Tso Yu-lum declares that he has not received a single cash as commission in loans arranged by him, adding that he is afraid in future that no further loans can be obtained on such favourable terms. Tso Yu-lum's movements are now very secret.

During the commemoration of National Humiliation Day in Tokyo, the Japanese Police injured several Chinese students and arrested several others.

The Paris Conference having definitely settled the question of Kiauchau according to the Japanese view, the Cabinet has telegraphed to the Chinese delegates that they must not recognise such a settlement and are not to sign the Treaty of Peace.

## SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

## TIENTSIN LADY COMMITS SUICIDE.

Shanghai, May 9. Mrs. E. J. Bourne, wife of Mr. Bourne, of Messrs. Perrin and Cooper, Tientsin, has committed suicide by jumping from a window.

## NEW DEAN OF SHANGHAI CATHEDRAL.

Shanghai, May 9. The Rev. C. J. F. Symons has been appointed to succeed the Rev. A. J. Walker, as Dean of the Cathedral. The latter is leaving next Easter.

## ENEMY PROPERTY SOLD.

Shanghai, May 9. Enemy property in Frenchtown has been sold by auction.

## NEW SHANGHAI ROAD.

Shanghai, May 9. The new Shanghai-Woosung road is now open.

## CHINESE PROTEST MEETING.

Shanghai, May 9. The Chinese have held a mass meeting to protest against the Kiauchau decision.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## FAR EASTERN TRADE COMMISSION.

London, May 6. In the House of Commons Sir Auckland Geddes stated that the question of the despatch of a mission to investigate Far Eastern markets for cotton piece-goods is at present being considered. Foreign competition, including Japanese, in these markets is doubtless one of the problems with which any such mission would deal. No definite decision had been taken with regard to the despatch of the mission or its composition but the matter would be discussed at a meeting in Manchester on 7th May and if those interested in the silk industry desired to make any proposals for investigation abroad he would be very glad to carefully consider them.

## JUVENILES IN GAOL.

## A TOTAL OF NINE.

The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., gave notice, on the 26th April, 1919, of the following questions—

1. Will the Colonial Secretary lay on the table a return showing how many juvenile offenders under the age of 16 are at the date of the return confined in Victoria Gaol, with the age, date of conviction, term of imprisonment, and offence of each prisoner?

2. What provision is made in the Gaol for keeping juvenile offenders apart from adult prisoners in accordance with Prison Regulation No. 210?

3. Are juvenile offenders—(a) allowed special library books and books of instruction throughout their sentence; (b) employed with other juvenile offenders in work-

shops; (c) instructed in a trade, and (d) exercised twice daily with a view to their physical development, in accordance with Regulation 211?

To-day's Gazette contains the answers to the questions, the first being a return showing that there are nine juveniles in gaol at present.

2. Juvenile offenders work in their cells and are exercised separately.

3.—(a.) The reply is in the negative.

(b.) Juvenile offenders are not employed in the workshops.

(c.) The reply is in the negative.

(d.) The reply is in the affirmative.

The number of juvenile offenders in gaol at the present time is unusually high. In the ordinary course only one or two such offenders are in gaol at any one time.

## WHY WILF ELM FLED.

## HINDENBURG ON HIS MASTER'S DILEMMA.

Field-Marshal von Hindenburg has issued a statement on the subject of the ex-Kaiser's flight to Holland, in which he says—

When Prince Max announced the Kaiser's abdication on Nov. 9 without the Kaiser's previous declaration of assent the German army was not beaten, but its strength had dwindled, and the enemy had fresh masses in readiness for a new attack. The conclusion of the armistice was directly impending. At this moment of the highest military tension revolution broke out in Germany, the insurgents seized the Rhine bridges, important arsenals, and traffic centres in the rear of the army, thereby endangering the supply of ammunition and provisions, while the supplies in the hands of the troops were only enough to last for a few days. The troops on the lines of communication and the reserves disbanded themselves, and unfavourable reports arrived concerning the reliability of the field army proper.

In view of this state of affairs the peaceful return home of the Kaiser was no longer to be thought of and could only have been enforced at the head of loyal troops. In that case the complete collapse of Germany was inevitable, and civil war would have been added to the fighting with the enemy without, who would doubtless have pressed on with all his energy.

The Kaiser could moreover have betaken himself to the fighting troops, in order to seek death at their head in a last attack, but the armistice, so keenly desired by the people, would thereby have been postponed, and the lives of many soldiers uselessly sacrificed.

Finally, the Kaiser might leave the country. He chose this course in agreement with his advisers, after an extremely severe mental struggle, and solely in the hope that he could thereby best serve the Fatherland, save Germany further losses, distress, and misery, and restore to her peace and order. It was not the Kaiser's fault that he was of this opinion—Reuter.

Vorgedert says: "If his Majesty wanted to seek death at the head of his troops there was an opportunity four years ago, but

## DAY BY DAY.

Police Sergeant 20 A. Davis is appointed a Sanitary Inspector for Aberdeen, vice Police Sergeant 10 M. Eamer.

Notice is given that the Bank of Canton Limited intends at an early date to apply to the Legislative Council of Hongkong for a Bill empowering it to convert its silver capital into gold.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Justices of the Peace for the Colony of Hongkong—John Johnstone, Alexander Colbourne Little.

Mr. William Osborne Lambert has been appointed to act as First Assistant Government Marine Surveyor and Mr. Robert Hunter to act as Temporary Assistant Government Marine Surveyor during the absence on leave of Mr. William Russell or until further notice.

Tenders are invited for reclaiming approximately 66 acres of the foreshore at Cheung Sha Wan, extending for approximately 540 yards in a north-westerly direction from the existing reclamation bounded by Yen Chow Street, Shamshui, and protecting area so reclaimed by sea walls.

An election by the Justices of the Peace of a Justice of the Peace to serve on the Licensing Board from the 8th May to the 31st December, 1919, during the absence of Mr. Thomas Frederick Hough, is to take place in the Office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court on Wednesday, the 21st day of May, commencing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Wilhelm II. was unable to make up his mind to any sort of heroism, nor was he in time to do as Herr Scheidemann requested, and lay down his forfeited crown. His abdication thereby lost the last semblance of voluntariness. Truly this monarch has played no heroic role in the greatest tragedy of the world's history.

## SOME TRUTH-TELLING GERMANS.

## SOMETHING WORTH READING.

Not a few German officials and newspapers are just now indulging in fine flourishes of defiance, says a New York paper. "Not an inch of territory will Germany surrender," affirms the Finance Minister. And in various quarters in Germany there seems to be a stiffening up of effort to present an unyielding front to the Allies. If the Germans think the peace terms outrageous, they will not sign. They will either go Bolshevik or challenge the enemy to go ahead and do his worst. This may be ninth-month bluff, but it is an increasingly frequent attitude in Germany. Particularly vocal are those Germans who protest that they will never, never agree to a peace which is not founded in justice.

Most of us know well enough what to think of all this, and how to deal with it. It may be of interest, however, to listen to the indignant voices of Germans telling their complaining and blustering countrymen the truth. There is, for example, the legend of an "unbeaten" Germany. But when Erzberger was defending before the Weimar Assembly his conduct of the armistice negotiations, he addressed himself to this point. One delegate reproached him for too easily accepting too severe terms. The German armies were still intact, etc. To this Erzberger made the sufficient and, crushing answer: "Dr. Vogler has forgotten, to judge by his speech, the not unimportant fact that we have lost the war." Later on he said: "I bear witness before all the world that Germany neither will nor can continue the war." Such cold douches of fact might well be applied to some of the fervid German orators and editors from whom we are hearing nowadays.

The most powerful exposure of the Germans who are to-day whining about an unjust peace, is made by the veteran Liberal, Theodor Wolff, in *Berliner Tageblatt* of February 20. He roundly asserts that no peace imposed by the Allies upon Germany could be half so onerous and savage as the peace which German Big Business, in alliance with German militarists, was openly proposing to dictate to their enemies. Even if the Entente is

aiming at an Imperialist peace, it would be "quite according to the pattern set by the Pan-German Industrialists." Herr Wolff's arraignment of the Government is terrific. His setting forth of the arguments which Germany has furnished to her foes is so clear and searching, that some of his remarks fairly beg to be printed in the form of question and answer.

Q. What does the French press say when it attempts to justify its robber claims to the Saar district and the left bank of the Rhine?

A. It always reproduces the annexation programme of German Big Business as favoured by militarists.

Q. What reply do we get when we demand that America, after all her promises, really support a milder and juster treatment of Germany?

A. We are reminded of the cannibalistic outbreaks of rejoicing with which Big Business feted the sinking of the Lusitania.

Q. What do they say to us when we protest against being robbed of our merchant fleet?

A. We are reminded that in the unrestricted U-boat war we sank other people's merchant fleets.

Q. What is the answer when we ask to have our prisoners of war back?

A. We are told that we separated the women and children of North French towns from their families to do forced labour, that we deported Belgian workers by thousands to labour in the German munition factories.

Q. What do they tell us when they demand the surrender of tools and machinery on our part?

A. They tell us that German war industry, with the approval of its military friends, removed every machine that could be used from the factories of Belgium and Northern France, and that machinery which could not be taken away was scientifically destroyed.

Q. And, lastly, what are we told when we protest against the League of Nations being made an instrument of oppression?

A. The answer is: "Brest-Litovsk."

Such condemnation of whimping Germans out of the mouths of Germans is as refreshing as it is rare. We all hope that the peace terms laid upon Germany will not be insupportable. But she ought to be made to know that in strict justice she deserves no mercy except that shown to repentant criminals.

## To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 6.3-10d.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

## THE SILVER MARKET.

London, May 9. The silver market is steady.

## LEST WE FORGET.

While being conveyed from one camp to another thirty English ladies, nine Englishmen, and about forty native prisoners were shut up in an iron railway shed (without the slightest pretence of sanitation) for one whole night and most of the next day. Half drunken guards were in charge of them, for a considerable time they were without food or water, and their sufferings were terrible. On another occasion a caravan of men and women were sent on a long march of ten days under escort. It was pointed out that in the interests of decency, tents must be provided for the ladies. Although these were obtainable, the officer applied to refused permission, and replied, "What have Englishwomen to do with decency?"—*Account of German "frivolousness" by Rev. E. F. Spanton, principal of St. Andrew's College, Zanzibar, who had been a prisoner of the Germans in East Africa, but was released when the Belgians captured Tabora.*

## WHAT MAKES A HOME?

## MRS. LLOYD GEORGE'S LIST OF ESSENTIALS.

Mrs. Lloyd George spoke at Islington Town Hall on behalf of the League of the Homeless, the object of which is to raise funds for the maintenance of the Women's Surgical Ward in the Great Northern Central Hospital. A letter was read from Princess Helena Victoria, President of the League, congratulating the members upon having raised £500 over and above what was collected in 1917.

Mrs. Lloyd George said it ought to be made possible for every woman to bring up her child physically fit to begin with. To get healthy people we must have proper houses for them to live in. Plenty of fresh air and room, plenty of water and plenty of light, both artificial and natural, were the essentials to a home. Then there was necessary the means of keeping it together. Although there must be thousands of honest industrial people who had found a difficulty to make both ends meet of recent years, she had been told that a great many other people had been better off in war than in peace. For such a thing to happen there must, she said, be something very wrong in our social system. Gardens were necessary to a home, and she hoped that allotments, about which she had heard of action by certain local authorities, would be left to the people as long as they wanted them. They would be of as much benefit in peace as in war.

Lady Islington, who also spoke, said that every time a home had received a legacy the Government ought to provide a similar sum.

## DON'T FORGET.

## TO-DAY

Royal Hongkong Yacht Club, closing cruise.  
Theatre Royal—Banvard Company presents "The Suffragettes"—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Coronet Theatre—9.15 and 9.45 p.m.

## TO-MORROW

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Coronet Theatre—9.15 and 9.45 p.m.

## THE WELLS-BECKETT FIGHT.

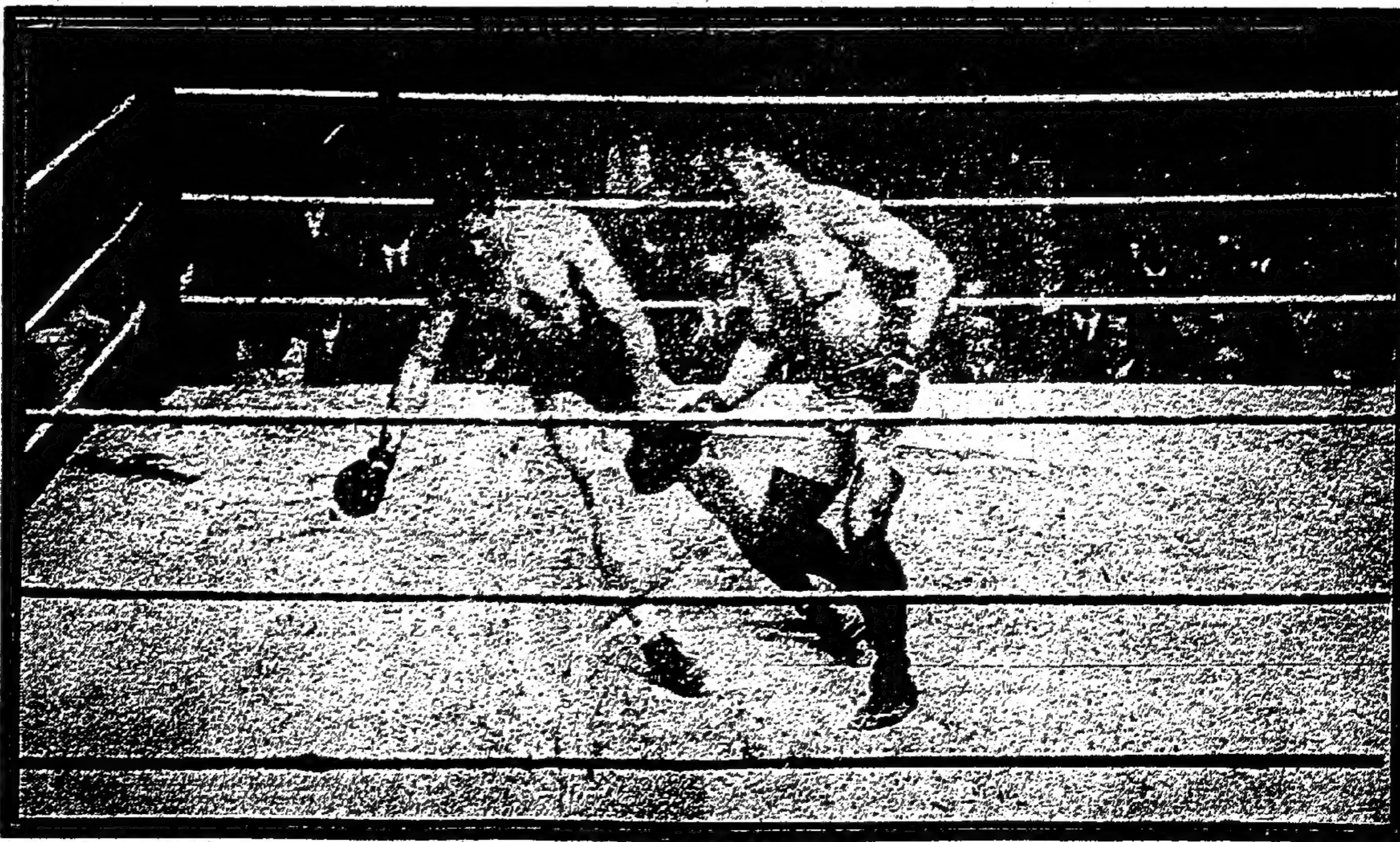


Photo: Tientsin Press.

The above is a remarkable photograph of a knock-out. It shows Bombardier Wells about to "hit the boards" after a right to the jaw by Beckett in the first round of their bout, held recently at the Holborn Stadium. Wells went down five times before the final knock-out in the first round.



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CONVERSATION.GERMAN SHIPPING  
MAGNATE'S CHAT  
ABOUT HONGKONG.

May I quote something of a conversation which a neutral diplomatist of my acquaintance had with Herr Heineken, president of the Nord-Deutscher Lloyd's Company, during the latter's visit to the Far East towards the end of 1910? So writes a correspondent of the Times, and goes on to state that it may indicate something of what must have been the feelings of men like Ballin and Heineken when they were forced to support a war which, at its best, could only win something they felt was already almost within their grasp. The diplomatist in question whom I will call F—and Herr Heineken were staying at the Peak Hotel, Hongkong, and while they were sitting over coffee and cigars one evening, the diplomatist took the opportunity to question the great shipping magnate about German trade prospects in the Far East.

"Colossal, simply colossal," was the reply. "Quite beyond anything I had hoped to find. Will you please take a look at this?" And the German took from his pocket and unfolded a little publication called "The Daily Consular Reports," published by the American State Department at Washington. Turning to a report written by the American Consul-General at Hongkong, he pointed to a table of figures preceded by a paragraph of comment. The table traced the growth of German trade from year to year, and showed in black and white that it had now increased to figures rivaling, and in some lines even exceeding the corresponding ones in the column headed Great Britain. Said Herr Heineken:

"That is the one most significant thing I have observed on my whole Far Eastern tour. To appreciate fully the weight of it you must consider that not only is Hongkong a British port, but that it is also a port whose principal, almost its only, raison d'être is commercial. And now what do we see? To-day, on the evidence of the official figures of the representative of a nation that specialises in figures, Germany had something like half of its scale. And next year we shall have more, and still more the year after. What do you think of that?"

F—replied—I think, in the first place, that it seems rather effectively to dispose of Germany's contention that she is not enjoying the "freedom of the seas," and in the second place, that it would appear to be a remarkable tribute to the success of the Kaiser's Welt-politik.

Heineken's rage at the mention of the Kaiser's Welt-politik gave him the excuse for avoiding comment on the "freedom of the seas." "Welt-politik!" he fairly shouted, grasping the arms of his long reclining chair in anger, and he went on:—The Kaiser's Welt-politik is the worst, almost the only, menace to the continuance of our commercial triumphs. We

have done what we have in spite of, not because of this kind of Welt-politik. What is more, it is the one thing that threatens to bring all our achievements to naught. Yes, not only to check our advance, but even to put us back so far that we may never be able to regain the place we hold to-day, to say nothing of the one we might attain in another decade of peace.

Then, raising himself in his chair and peering down across the slopes of the peak to the arched squares of the city, Heineken cried—"See here! Do you want to know the reason why Germany has already the best part of the trade of Hongkong; why Germany, if left alone, will ultimately have the best part of the trade of the world?"

"I give it up," said F—finally after running his eyes up and down the Bay, and from the dockyard to Kowloon, for some minutes without finding anything to suggest an answer to the riddle. "What is it? Where is it?" "There," replied Heineken, pointing to the solid blocks of tall office buildings in the heart of the town and along the Bund, he went on to explain—"You see that some of the buildings are dark and deserted, and that in others the lights are being turned on. Well, then! The lighted ones are German and the dark ones English."

That is the answer. The English are at the cricket club—see the lights coming out on the veranda—and at Happy Valley. You saw them trooping off to their tennis, or golf or polo, all the time from three o'clock onwards. But in some of the German offices those lights will be burning up to nine and ten o'clock, and even up to twelve or one on the nights before mail day. That is the answer. We Germans are winning the trade of the world because of our capacity for, our willingness to, work, work, work.

Heineken punctuated the final words with blows upon the arms of his chair. After a pause he continued—"The continuance of our present rate of progress would win us everything, if only we could contrive to remain free to concentrate our energies upon it. Instead of working to that end, however, it is as though every move of—from a certain quarter were deliberately calculated to provoke to embroil us with the very Powers whom it would serve every material interest we have to remain friendly with. A very little more in the brand of Welt-politik that the Kaiser has been launching through the last few years and we shall not, we cannot, be left free to win on to the goal that is in sight. There is, perhaps, an even chance—certainly not better than that—that a great European war might be a short cut to our commercial supremacy, but the way things are going now, we take no chances. And if we failed to win the war, we should never have the same clear field again. We will understand now why I am so strongly opposed to an Imperial policy which, if not radically changed, cannot but end in war."

"I am reminded of the words of Herr Heineken by a visit to Bremerhaven. Miles and miles of

## BEST WAY WITH HELIGOLAND.

"MAKE IT ORNAMENTAL."  
SAYS VISCOUNT CURZON.

What shall we do with Heligoland, the tiny island in the North Sea which presented by us to the Germans in the nineties, proved a plague to our Navy during the war?

"This is a question not easily settled on the spur of the moment," writes Viscount Curzon, M.P., "but three ways of disposing of this controversial island come to my mind."

"We could either occupy the place, blow it up, or disarm it and leave it to the control of neutrals."

"It is difficult to know which of these is the best. The safest way, I really believe, would be to blow the place up; but, as such a procedure would involve the expenditure of over £3,000,000, probably the most practicable thing to do is to disarm the stronghold and either make it neutral territory or place it under the protection of this country."

Heligoland would undoubtedly have been of great value to our Navy if it had been in our possession at the outbreak of war. To Germany the rock proved a great asset in many ways. It served as a cover for the German light craft when the minefields were being spread, and at the same time helped the enemy to protect with mines a far larger area of water than would otherwise have been the case.

"But for this wide belt of mine-protected water our own light craft would have been able to keep a much closer watch on German ports, our own mine-laying craft would have been able to push on much nearer the German coast, and, by doing so, would have confined still more the area which the German naval craft were able to use for operating purposes."

Whatever else happens, Heligoland must not be left for the Germans to develop again into a stronghold.

"It has been suggested that the barren rock, shorn of its armour, would serve as an admirable home for the ex-Kaiser."

"That would be the worst use to which Heligoland could be put. In such proximity to Germany, the ex-Kaiser would be a constant menace to the world's peace. A far better domicile for him could be found on St. Helena."

## GENERAL NEWS.

LORD READING'S SUCCESSOR.

Professor H.A.L. Fisher is the latest to be mentioned as successor to Lord Reading as British Ambassador to the United States, Lord Robert Cecil having been previously reported as picked for the place. Mr. Fisher is Minister of Education in the British Cabinet and one of the foremost British scholars. He lectured at Harvard in 1918 and is an authority on historical and political topics.

SHIP ZIG-ZAGGING.

It is not generally known to what a fine art ship-zagging was brought during the war. In the beginning of the submarine campaign ships' captains, merchant captains, of course, were only advised to zigzag by the Admiralty. But as the danger became more pressing the value of zigzagging, properly carried out, became more and more evident, and finally orders were issued for certain worked-out zigzags at localities supposed to be dangerous. The zigzag disturbed the enemy calculation as to the line of the ship and the rate she was going, and therefore made torpedoing very difficult. Finally, from thinking zigzagging an unpleasant Admiralty fad, ships' captains became assiduous in its practice, with excellent results.

what were once black-and-buff liners and freighters were lying so deep in the harbour silt that it would have taken a dredger to get them out of their slaps. The tangle of sagging, weed-fringed mooring cables running over and about them for all the world as though they had been meshed in the web of a Gargantuan spider—accentuated the helpless immobility of craft that had once, flouted the "crossed keys" house-flag of the Nord-Deutscher Lloyd, and the red, white, and black bunting of the German merchant marine, in the farthest corners of the Seven Seas. That river of rotting ships was more than quiet—it was dead.

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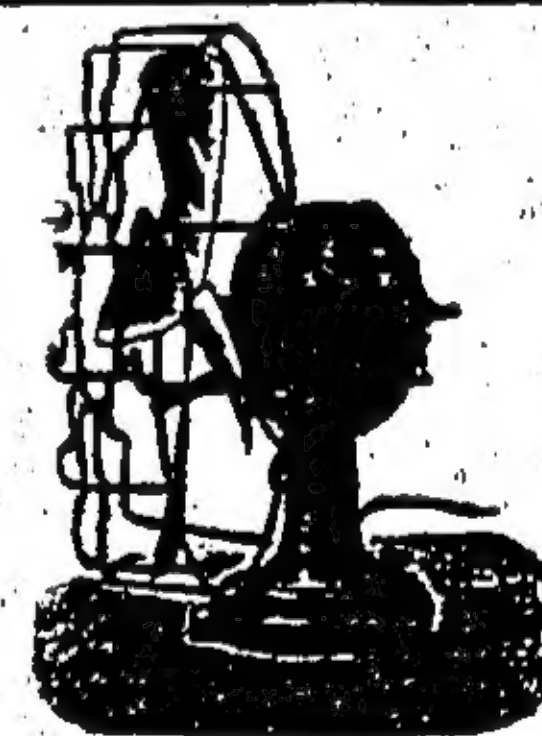
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## BRITISH RAILWAYS.

## QUESTION OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

Under the system of control which has existed during the war very great economies in working have been effected on our railways, according to Engineering. Train services have been reduced to about half their pre-war dimensions; the greater part of the railway companies' own rolling-stock is being used in common; goods traffic has been allocated between the different companies in such a way as to ensure that it travels by the most direct route; there has been a large reduction of the staff; stations and receiving offices have been closed; the clearing-house establishment has been practically non-existent; in short, more economies have already been effected than are likely to be maintained in the future.

The mere restoration of passenger train services would involve greater expenditure than would be saved by sweeping away boards of directors or the establishments of general managers; in other words, it may safely be claimed that economies in expenditure are at their maximum, yet the estimates now before Parliament show that this year a deficit of £60,000,000 on railway working is anticipated. This is entirely due to the concessions which have been granted by the Government to railway employees, and the end is not yet. Negotiations are taking place with the Trade Unions, and as these are being conducted on behalf of the Government, we have little doubt that the Trade Unions will secure the longest end of the stick. As was recently stated by Judge Robert S. Lovett, who has resigned the post of Director of Capital Expenditure for the Railroad Administration of the United States, nobody can claim that a Government can conduct a business in the same way as a private corporation at the same expense; cost in every Department would mount, and the savings would soon vanish.

What has to be secured is that the financial position of the railway companies shall be restored. This can be done by reducing expenditure or increasing the revenue, and it might be facilitated by a well-considered form of Government control. The Board of Trade have always had considerable powers over the railways, and there is no harm in transferring those powers to a new authority, especially if that authority proves to be broader minded and less bound by red tape than the Board of Trade. It is also necessary to invest some Department of the State with the power of varying railway rates and charges, and simplifying the present basis of charging.

Further, as the railway companies will not be in a position to raise capital, it is necessary that, under certain conditions, the State should finance schemes of improvement, but having said this, we hold strongly to the opinion that the detailed administration of the railways should be vested in the individual companies, and that the State should not embark on a scheme of nationalisation until the whole matter has been thrashed out in a much more complete manner than has so far, been the case. We have advocated that the Royal Commission on Railways of 1913 should finish its investigation, and in our issue of January 17, reasons for suggesting that course were given. If a Royal Commission is objected to, then the Select Committee which considered the question of transport last year might be re-appointed to enable it to complete the work it commenced.

To rush through Parliament a measure which not only confuses only control with purchase, but is calculated to extend Governmental bureaucratic methods to the transport industry, is in our opinion, wholly unjustifiable.

## TO SAVE DAYLIGHT.

Montreal, March 27.—Despite the reported decision of the Government not to reintroduce daylight saving this year, all Canadian railways will operate under the scheme. They were ordered to do so by the Canadian Railway War Board to-day. The order states that the change will be made at 2 a.m. Sunday morning, the hour on which the daylight saving schedule goes into effect in the United States. The Montreal Stock Exchange and a number of large factories in Montreal will also adopt the daylight saving scheme.

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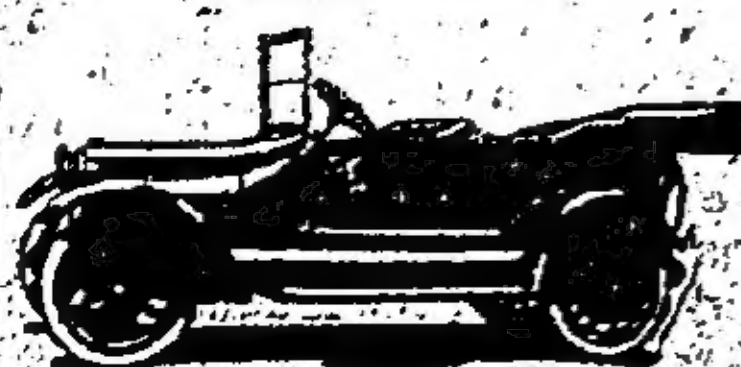
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WANTED.—Young man desires lessons in French in Canton. Apply box 164 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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WANTED.—European to take charge of Export Department. Thoroughly experienced men only need apply. Good prospects for suitable man. Apply 165 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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regret to announce that in consequence of GOVERNMENT LIMITATIONS placed upon EXPORTS they are unable to keep their Overseas Friends fully supplied at present. Immediately these restrictions are removed every effort will be made to send out sufficient stocks to meet all demand.



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## NOTICES

## HERE'S SOMETHING NEW.

GREAT BRITAIN is again able to send us a few of those delicacies that we all have wished for during the last four years. We have received small quantities of the following and are able to sell same at reasonable prices owing to the high exchange.

Roller Oat Tongues in tins	\$3. & \$4.50 each
Robinson's Patent Barley & Groats	80 per tin
French Sardines in Oil	\$1.10
Bird's Custard Powder	45
C & B Herrings in Tomato Sauce	75
C & B Yarmouth Bloaters	75
Brand's Essence of Chicken	\$1.25
Brand's Essence of Beef	90
Oxford Sausages in 1 lb & 1 lb tins	65, \$1.10
Soups assorted in 1 lb tins	50
Leaf Gelatine in 1 lb pkts	\$3.00 per pkt
Camp Pies for Breakfast or Picnics	85, per tin
Minced Beef for "Pot Luck" dinners	90
Jacob's Cream Crackers	\$1.00
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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

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Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.  
Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

DEATH.

Douglas.—On 23rd April at Dumfries, Scotland, Mary, the beloved wife of J. T. Douglas of Hongkong. (By Cable).

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1919.

THE SCALES OF JUSTICE.

As the further sections of the Peace Treaty terms are received so are the opinions formed from the opening sections confirmed that the terms are, in the words of one of our leading local public men, such as must satisfy the most bigoted anti-German person amongst us. And withal, scrupulous justice has not been departed from one iota. Even in the assessment of the indemnity to be paid by Germany, in hard cash, there has not been the least approach to squeezing the bloodless stone. The document is a masterpiece of justice. In the matter of reparation and restitution; far more severe terms might have been enforced without exceeding the limits of fair dealing, and we find from the section relative to this part of the Treaty that the demands are mercifully within the bounds of reason. Germany being called upon to repay and restore nothing more than she has incurred liability for, and she must feel a sense of security from a knowledge of the fact that the Reparation Committee is to include representatives of the Powers who have drafted the Treaty. In the work of periodically estimating Germany's capacity to pay, varying conditions will be considered, and Germany herself is to have a fair and just hearing.

General satisfaction will be felt that the "ton for ton" policy is to be adhered to, and the conditions laid down in this section constitute more than a lenient punishment for the unrestricted U-boat warfare. In the finance and economic sections, the apportionment of pre-war debt and Germany's future trade with other nations are comprehensively adjusted, the sections covering customs, shipping, disposal of enemy property, contracts and insurance. The Treaty is very strict in the matter of military, naval and air clauses, and they are obviously drawn up with a view to making it difficult for Germany to place obstacles in the way of the smooth working of that most intricate and susceptible provision of the League of Nations, the reduction of armaments. It is quite evident that in this matter the Allies are determined that the difficulties that have to be faced shall not be aggravated by Germany; and in this connection it will be interesting to observe what kind of an army she will be permitted to raise by voluntary enlistment. It is also gratifying to note that surplus war academies and schools for officers, cadets, etc., are to be suppressed and those that remain are to be carried on under strictly modified conditions. It was these academies that were bred and nurtured the arrogant and prebearing German officer who, as Lloyd George said, in a memorable speech "swashbuckled through the streets of Europe." With the disappearance of these institutions the world shakes itself free of one of the greatest menaces to peaceful civilisation, for they fostered a spirit of aggression and oppression which could only end in an outbreak of hostilities in the long run. Most important of all is the provision for the arraignment of the ex-Emperor William for a "supreme offence against international morality and the sanctity of Treaties." The All Highest is to be brought before a tribunal to stand his trial. As to what the eventual verdict and sentence will be it is unnecessary to attempt to foreshadow at this stage, but that justice, strict and impartial, will be meted out, none need entertain fears, for justice has been the dominating factor in all that has transpired so far, and there is no reason to believe there will be deviation from that path in the future, even as to the ultimate fate of William of Hohenzollern.

Of course, Germany will sign the Treaty and by so doing she automatically agrees to the jurisdiction of the League of Nations, but one cannot refrain from asking the question:—Will she be the first to attempt to break the Covenant if she joins the League? A good deal depends on that possibility, more than meets the eye at first glance. Whilst pessimism in such a matter is to be deprecated, we must not forget that all Germany has acceded to so far has been under force majeure, and we have yet to see an exhibition of that fighting spirit which would lead us to believe that friction from the League would not be met in the future.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

#### PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

It was somewhat of a coincidence that the very day we suggested the offering of prizes for the best window decorations during the Peace Celebrations a correspondent should forward a letter urging a like idea in regard to the decoration of buildings. There would, however, not be so much scope in the latter scheme as in the former, inasmuch as steps are to be taken to adorn respective blocks of buildings on uniform lines. Tradesmen, however, if there were an inducement of the kind mentioned, might very well vie one with another in an effort to produce the best window displays. Or why not prizes for the best exterior decorations in the case of private houses? That something in this direction might easily be arranged without touching the Celebration Funds to any great extent we have good reason to believe, for we hear of at least one firm which would be willing to give a couple of prizes, and no doubt others would willingly follow suit. There is not likely to be any shortage of decorative material, and in lanterns especially Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co. have an ample stock. But there is a limit to these even, and it is up to the public to make sure of a supply in good time and not to leave things till the last moment when it may be too late. Every citizen is expected to make a brave show on Peace Day; the decorations must not be left to the few.

#### HUNGARY AND ENGLAND.

A Reuter's message a couple of days ago announced that Dr. Werke, the ex-Hungarian Premier, had died in a prison in Budapest. Dr. Werke was one of the best politicians Hungary had. He was Prime Minister two or three times, and was a man with sound policies; clever and open-minded. Kosuth, Hungarian leader for freedom, in 1848 asked why England did not take Hungary into her protection? The same question is now being asked in Hungary by an enlightened section of the citizens. Feeling against Austria still runs high, as when Austria, with the help of Russia, conquered Hungary, and as a result of which conquest the Dual Monarchy came into existence. How Germany tried to spread her tentacles to Hungary may be revealed from the fact that the Hungarians were not allowed to speak their own language and the playing or singing of their national anthem was considered a heinous crime, which was mostly punished by hanging. The blunder that the statesmen of Great Britain committed in 1848 with regard to Hungary has reacted against us in the present times. It is argued that if England helped Hungary in becoming independent, she would have sided with us and, consequently, would never have allowed Germany to go through Hungarian territory to Constantinople. Unfortunately, England did not interest herself in Hungarian affairs with the result that Russia came in and invaded Hungary in order to help Austria.

#### CHINA INDIGNANT.

In view of the strong anti-Japanese feeling that has of late been manifesting itself in China, there will be little surprise felt at the news contained in our issue of yesterday of the huge "national mass meeting" which was held at Shanghai in regard to the Tsingtau question. The fact that this gathering was attended by some thirty thousand people and that it passed an omnibus resolution containing, amongst other things, a resolve to boycott Japanese imports and a decision by the Bankers' Guild not to circulate Japanese banknotes, shows the depth of feeling which has been aroused over the Peace Conference's decision to allow Japan, for the time being at least, to hold on to Tsingtau. The student demonstrations in the capital and elsewhere point the same way, and the probability is that the indignation will gather in intensity as time goes on. We have a certain measure of sympathy with the Chinese standpoint, but if these demonstrations are really reflective of patriotism we cannot but wish that the same feelings had prompted China to enter the war earlier than she did. The outlook at the moment is grave enough. What it may lead to it would be very hard to say.

### DAY BY DAY.

#### EVER NOTICE WHAT A LOT OF FRIENDS YOUR ENEMIES HAVE?

Yesterday's health return shows six fatal cases of plague, all Chinese.

The Hongkong Cricket Club team has withdrawn from the Lawn Tennis League.

Four more Chinese were this morning charged before Mr. R. E. Lindwell with participating in the Jubilee Street fight. They were remanded until Monday.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending April 26, amounted to 74,383 tons and the sales during the period, to 92,660 tons.

Whilst firing the awning of his launch, the Yaw Fat, which was in the Yau-mai break-water, the brother of the coxswain yesterday morning fell overboard and was drowned.

The Japanese emissaries Iwata, Chitaka and Nikata arrived in Hongkong Harbour today, from Singapore. The vessels will remain for about a week, after which they will proceed to Japan.

Mr. C. L. Sanders, Manager of the Bank of India, has taken over the Hongkong Golf Club from Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse from today's date.

The strike of the Hongkong Lighter coolies, who refused work owing to an attempt by the Chinese authorities to impose the same tax as is levied in Canton, has ended, the authorities giving way as was the case last year.

We learn that owing to the shortage of military armaments in the office attached to the 22nd Punjab, who arrived on the 22nd Punjab, have had to find accommodation in local boarding houses both in Hongkong and Kowloon.

A Chinese who had been banished from the Colony returned in November last to commit a theft for which he was arrested. After serving his term, he was this morning sent back to prison to serve a further term of nine months on the charge of disobeying the order of banishment.

We learn that His Excellency the Governor, the Hon. Mr. Clifford Smith, C.M.G., has been personally criticised for his handling of the "Sincere" (under the direction of Mr. R. A. Ashby) which is likely to be "Alice in Wonderland."

We understand that in the big procession which is to form part of Hongkong's Peace Celebrations, there will be a large model of Admiral Beatty's flagship, H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth, with the Admiral's famous signal hoisted. The German flag is to be hoisted down at 3.57 to-day, and is not to be hoisted again without permission.

Two Chinese this morning told Mr. R. O. Hutchison at the Police Court that they were not playing fantan but were simply guessing the number of the almonds which they used as counters in the game. Mr. Hutchison failed to see the difference between fantan and guessing and fined them \$5 each and ordered a sum of \$17.03 which was found on the gaming table to be confiscated.

The Rev. A. T. W. Dowding, M.A., is passing through the diocese in his way home, says the Singapore Cathedral Paper. He has kindly offered to help the diocese until the end of November. We are in a great fix with so many chaplaincies vacant or becoming vacant through men going on leave, that we are most grateful to him for giving us this temporary help. Mr. Dowding was at Durham University and also at Oriel College, Oxford. He served as C.E. in France 1915-1916.

### 1894.

#### HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for week ending May 12, 1894.)

#### THE DOLLAR.

May 15.—The rate of the Dollar, on demand to-day, is 2s. 1d.

#### TIGERS IN KOWLOON.

May 15.—A correspondent informs us that a tiger weighing about 120 lbs. was killed near Kowloon City, on Friday last, and another was shot on Saturday morning, up the hill-side behind the Cosmopolitan Docks. The latter was a beautifully marked male, three quarters grown and had gorged itself with a pig stolen the previous night. "Stripes" was seen fast asleep near the remains of his supper, and though a dog barked at him, he only growled sleepily, "winked the other eye," and refused to move. So his observer, a Chinese youth, got quite near with a Winchester rifle and blew the brute's head to bits. A tigress had hidden near the place and bolted up the hill at the noise but was pursued and killed, making the third destroyed within a few hours. Of course, the Chinese say there are about a dozen more in the neighbourhood.

#### DYSENTERY IN HONGKONG.

May 16.—Dysentery is the last, though by no means the least, of the afflictions from which Hongkong is now suffering. The disease has not yet reached epidemic form but nevertheless, a great number of residents are suffering from it. The "anxious look" that the Sanitary authorities describe as being one of the symptoms of the plague can be found on the face of every other person one meets in the streets. The "anxious look," in fact, has been pretty patent in Hongkong for some time past.

#### THE CHESS CLUB.

May 16.—A meeting of the supporters of the newly formed Chess Club was held last night, in the chambers of Mr. H. E. Pollock, who presided. It was decided to hold a tournament for the purpose of classifying players and rules were passed accordingly. The date for opening the contest was fixed (June 1st) and Messrs. H. E. Pollock, T. H. Reid and H. Humphreys were appointed committee for carrying out all arrangements. One evening a week is to be devoted to play and for the present, Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., and Mr. Pollock will put their rooms at the disposal of the Club.

#### ACCIDENT ON PEAK TRAMWAY.

May 17.—As the Peak car was descending the steep grade (1 in 24) above the points, at noon today, a large stone, dislodged by the heavy rain, fell from the hillside on to the rail, just in front of the car. The brakeman promptly applied the brake and stopped the car; no damage was done and in a few minutes, after the brakes had been unscrewed, the cars completed their journey and afterwards ran as usual.

#### POST OFFICE PECULIARITIES.

May 18.—Is it that the times and conditions of things in Hongkong are changed or have the post office people gone absolutely mad? Only the other day a circular addressed to Messrs. Chater and Mody was returned to the sender by that immaculate institution marked "Insufficiently addressed."

#### LOCAL RICE SUPPLIES.

##### HIGHER PRICES.

The local rice market has gone up considerably during the last few days, apparently because shorts are covering their commitments. An advance of 15 per cent. has been registered in the price since 10 days, notwithstanding the markets abroad are meeting the advance because stocks in the principal consuming centres are practically nil. There is a big demand, we understand, for the Cuban markets. It is believed that the present prices ruling in Hongkong should induce shippers in other producing centres to export to Hongkong. Unless large shipments are forthcoming it is expected that prices will go up higher still in the near future. Stocks of the commodity in the Colony are very low and suppliers are very careful not to contract for forward shipments unless at a considerable advance. It is expected that the recent increase in rates will attract larger supplies. The present prices should influence shippers in producing centres to ship more rice to Hongkong.

### INTERRUPTED LOVE.

#### A HONGKONG ROMANCE.

Here is a love romance founded on actual facts, with its scenes in Hongkong, but with an unhappy conclusion for the lovers. There lived in the Colony a young girl 17 years of age, whose parents desired her to be married to a rich man. The girl could not meet their wishes, as her heart had been given to another, who, though poor, was yet lovable. At the first opportunity, she eloped with her lover and went to Shanghai Street to live with him. Unfortunately, another difficulty arose. Her lover was married; in fact he already had children. However such difficulties as these were easily surmounted by the power of love. She lived with him in the status of a concubine and they were happy until the Police arrived. The enraged mother, who had been all the time opposed to this union, informed the Police and they finally located the girl in the house of her lover. The latter was arrested and was this morning sent to prison for six weeks for harbouring the girl without the consent of her parents.

#### FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

##### NAVY LEAGUE'S ADVICE.

Mr. E. A. M. Williams, hon. secretary and treasurer of the Navy League (Hongkong Branch) has received the following letter from the General Secretary, Navy League, London.

Dear Sir or Madam, I am directed by my Committee to forward the following copy of a resolution passed by them on the 20th inst.—

"Whereas the House of Representatives in Public Session at Washington on 4th March, 1919, passed a resolution relating to the rights of Ireland to self-determination, and to the desirability of the Peace Conference giving favourable consideration to the transfer of authority, *inter alia*, over Irish Ports, harbours and communications, from His Majesty's Government to an Irish Directory;

The Executive Committee of the Navy League deem it their duty to call public attention to the necessity of preserving in Imperial and Allied interests, both in peace and war, absolute control over Irish ports, harbours and communications, and in maintaining inviolate the "Freedom of the Seas" in the British sense of the term.

I think it would be a good thing if a similar resolution could be put and carried at any of your meetings which may be taking place shortly.

Yours very truly,

(Sd.) R. E. R. BENSON,

Rear-Admiral, C.B.

General Secretary.

#### SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.

The two Chinese who were arrested by the Police last Saturday in the coffee plantation, at the back of the Victoria School were this morning fined \$250 each or, in the alternative, three months' hard labour. A further sentence of a year's imprisonment was also passed on one of the Chinese for being in possession of a revolver. It was alleged that their arrest ripped in the bud a robbery which was being contemplated, a statement which would appear to have some foundation from the fact that they were found lurking in the plantation in a suspicious manner with a revolver, a dagger and a packet of pepper in their possession.

Information had been given to the Police, which showed that the accused were connected with several recent robberies perpetrated in Wanchai and Shaukiwan but in view of the fact that sufficient evidence could not be collected to convict the accused, the Police brought the alternative charge of being in possession of arms.

Another Chinese who was arrested by the Police on Tuesday night at the Kowloon City Road and found in possession of a dagger was fined \$250 or, as an alternative, two months' hard labour. Sergeant Murphy requested the Magistrate to take a serious view of the offence in view of the many robberies and highway robberies in the locality.

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Mme. Foch is a quiet, calm, cooey, determined old lady who acknowledges no commander-in-chief. She supports the Marshal when he is working under pressure, and lets him have his way. But when pressure is relaxed she permits of no irregularities. After peace was signed, the Marshal was engrossed in negotiations, and was frequently late for lunch. He does not like being late for lunch, but Mme. Foch likes it still less. In the middle of an important but prolonged conference with the Allied representatives Mme. Foch sent in a message to say that Mme. la Maréchale would await the Marshal for lunch no longer.

Marshal Foch's inarticulate-ness is well known in France. As someone remarked, it takes an earthquake to get him to open his mouth. For which reason, probably, he has made fewer mistakes than his predecessors. Even his lectures were gestures rather than words. There is a story told of him that he began a lecture with the words, "The parrot is one of the most intelligent of birds," and then stopped. The rest of the lecture, it is alleged, was conducted by means of gestures intended to show that the parrot always pecked at the top of his ring, that is to say, the highest point, and that the highest point in their military studies should be the aim of all good young soldiers. Various other gesture-lectures are on record, but this is said to be the briefest as regards words.

It is illuminating to find that the Micawber spirit is not confined to British Government departments. Spendthrift war finance is a burning question in the United States, which, in spite of its favourable trade position, is staggering under the taxation burden. The toll promises to become heavier in due course. Criticism is heard that commercial prizes are no longer attractive enough to warrant the entrance fee and incurring the risk, and as a relief from the crude methods of the uneconomic autocrats it is suggested that an expert Commission be employed to formulate a scientific plan to place taxation on a more equitable basis. The interesting plea is made that a small tax on sales would raise a large amount of revenue which could be easily collected and would not unduly burden the ordinary consumer.

To say that Ireland is the land of paradox is true, but it is forced upon one. The other day, Mr. "Joe" Devlin said quite truly that the country is governed at the point of the bayonet. In fact Dublin is under an army of occupation almost in the same sense as Cologne. But recently in the same Dublin the Recorder got his white gloves because there was no criminal business for the Grand Jury, whom he congratulated on the good order and propriety of the city. Yet though Ireland is so free from crime its legal expenses are amazing. From the estimates issued recently one finds that while law and justice cost only £104,700 in Scotland, they run to £483,000 in Ireland. The Scottish High Courts cost £32,774; the Irish, with less important legal business, cost £126,141. And the police in Ireland are costing the taxpayers in the coming year the sum of £2,388,000. Add to that the cost of the army of occupation, and the total sum spent on governing Ireland against Irish ideas becomes a disconcerting item.

#### LT.-COL. CLEMENTI SMITH.

Lieutenant Colonel Clementi Smith, who is in Command of the 22nd Punjab, the new Indian regiment, is stationed in Hongkong. He is a son of the late Rt. Hon. Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G.B.M.G., P.C., Sir Cecil Clementi Smith arrived in Hongkong in 1882 and served in various offices, including those of Registrar General, Acting Judge, Magistrate, Acting Colonial Treasurer and Colonial Secretary. The Hon. Mr. Cecil Clementi, formerly Assistant Colonial Secretary in Hongkong and now Colonial Secretary of British Guiana, is a nephew of the late Sir Cecil.



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### HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major G. H. Wakeman, V.D. Officer Commanding, state:—

#### STRENGTH.

No. 142 Spr. W. Blythe, Engineer Company, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 1st May, 1919. No. 370 Fre. S.G. Newall, "A" Company, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony to date from 26th May, 1919.

#### PROMOTION.

No. 962 Sapper E. W. Gardiner (late Sergeant Major, 4th K. S. L. I.) is promoted to the acting rank of Sergeant in the Engineer Company, dated 6th May, 1919.

#### POSTING.

Lieut. J. Owen Hughes is posted to No. 6 Platoon, dated 5.5.19. ANNUAL GENERAL MUSKETRY COURSE.

Copies of a statement showing the averages obtained in the 1918 Course have been issued to all Platoon & Co. Commanders for distribution to N. C. Os and men. Additional copies may be had on application at the Orderly Room.

#### LEAVE.

Sergt. J. M. McHutchon, "A" Company, is granted 6 months leave, to date from day of departure. Pte. K. E. Greig, "B" Company, is granted 8 months leave from 29.5.19.

#### EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

Reference Corps Order No. 5 dated 10.1.19, a lecture will be given by the Adjutant at Headquarters on Wednesday, 14th May, at 6.00 p.m.

#### ARTILLERY ORDERS.

Orders for Artillery Company by Major J.H.W. Armstrong, V.D. state:—

Monday, 12th May.—5.30 p.m. Left Half Company. Parade at Headquarters with Rifle, belt and sidearms.

Tuesday, 13th May.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. Parade at Headquarters with Rifle, belt and sidearms.

#### ENGINEER ORDERS.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain R. Hall state:—

D.E.L. Instructional Class for Recruits.—Recruits will attend for D.E.L. Instruction under R.E. Staff Sergts at Belchers at 9 P.M. on Wednesday, May 14th. Officer on duty: 2nd Lieut. Blackburn.

Infantry Instruction.—Nos. 1, 2 and 4 Sections will parade at Murray Parade Ground (instead of Wellington Barracks) and No. 3 Section at Taikeo Dockyard, for Infantry Instruction at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, May 15th. Dress. Drill Order (shorts and puttees).

#### INFANTRY ORDERS.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major G. H. Wakeman, V.D., state:—

Monday, 12th May.—5.15 p.m. "A" Company No. 4 Platoon, at Headquarters. T. E. T. Rifle, belt, pouches and dummy cartridges to be carried.

Tuesday, 13th May.—1.15 p.m. "A" Company No. 2 Platoon, at Headquarters. T. E. T. Rifle, belt, pouches and dummies to be carried. The following will attend:—

All N.C.O.s and Privates Carpenter, Sutherland, Edgumbe, Kent, Falconer, Hayward, Lawson, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin and Williams.

Wednesday 14th May.—5.15 p.m. "A" Company No. 3 Platoon, at Headquarters. T. E. T. Rifle, belt, pouches and dummy cartridges to be carried.

#### SIGNALLING SECTION.

Tuesday, 13th May.—5.30 p.m. At Headquarters. T. E. T. Rifle, belt, pouches and dummy cartridges to be carried. The following will attend to complete their

### WESTERN MEDICINE IN CHINA.

#### HONGKONG CHINESE DOCTOR'S IMPORTANT POST.

Of late, quite a number of brilliant young Chinese, after having received a thorough medical training in Western countries, have returned to their native land either to take up private practice or to take part in the great work of medical education in China. During the war, several of these young Chinese doctors gained wonderful experience and showed exceptional ability, being appointed to important positions in both civil and military hospitals at home; the valuable services rendered by them have been highly commented upon by the most eminent medical authorities.

The latest to return, and whose name is about to be added to the register of medical and surgical practitioners in Hongkong, is Dr. Arthur Wai-tak Woo, M.B., B.S. London, M.R.C.S. England, L.R.C.P. London, who is making but a temporary stay here, previous to taking up his new appointment in Peking under the Rockefeller Foundation.

Dr. Arthur W. Woo has had a remarkably fine career, and a study of his splendid record will be of all the more local interest, as he was born in Hongkong and belongs to a family well known in the Colony. His mother, Mrs. Woo, and his sisters, one of whom is the principal of St. Paul's Girls' College, are prominent members of the Chinese Christian community and are also much respected in European society. His father, who was also a medical man, the late Dr. Woo I Kai, will be remembered by the older residents as having taken a very active and energetic part in the campaign during the plague epidemic of 1894 for which he received the silver medal from the Hongkong community, eventually, in 1898 he himself contracted plague during the course of his labours and succumbed, leaving behind him a widow and family of one son and four daughters, with whom much real sympathy was shown at the time by both Europeans and Chinese alike.

In 1905, the son, at the age of 18, after leaving the Diocesan Boys' School, proceeded to England for the purpose of a higher education, and matriculated after two years' private tuition, entered the University of London. Following in the footsteps of his late father, he chose the medical profession and graduated in January, 1913.

From then onwards, Dr. Arthur W. Woo's progress was rapid and continuous, his first appointment being an Ophthalmic Clinical Assistant at the London Hospital. In 1914, previous to the outbreak of the war, he was appointed House Surgeon and Resident Medical Officer of the Gravesend General Hospital, in which fifty military beds were placed, on the commencement of hostilities. In the following year, he became House Physician at the General Lying-in Hospital, York Road, London, and, after completing this appointment, was given the post of Assistant Resident Medical Officer at the London Fever Hospital. In 1916, he was appointed House Physician of the Brompton Hospital, the well-known hospital for the treatment of consumption and diseases of the chest. Subsequent to this, he became House Surgeon to Lieut.-Col. Sir Alfred Pearce Gould and Mr. Sampson Handley, the eminent surgeons at the Middlesex Hospital.

We next find him as Gynaecological and Obstetric House Surgeon to Mr. Comyns Berkeley and Mr. Victor Bonney, the famous Gynaecologists at the Middlesex Hospital, and in March, 1917, he reached the zenith of his success by being appointed to the post of Gynaecological and Obstetric Tutor and Registrar and Acting Lecturer on practical Midwifery at the Middlesex Hospital, his work as a teacher and preparing students for examination being greatly praised by the authorities. At the same time, he was in charge of the Gynaecological Out-patients and the Venereal Clinic. This appointment was most unique, inasmuch as never before in the history of the Middlesex Hospital, or perhaps of any English hospital, has it been given to a Chinese or any other foreigner, the post always having been held by a Britisher. In conjunction with this work, he was performing the duties of resident Medical Officer to the London General Post Office. He was thus doing the work of three men at one time, a contingency brought about by the shortage of medical men at home.

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Finally, just as he was about to return to China, he was called upon to take up a position in connection with war work, and although it meant a delay in coming home, he had no hesitation in accepting the appointment—that of Senior Resident Medical Officer at the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital and Medical Officer in charge of three hundred military beds. After doing splendid work in this hospital for seven months, he relinquished the appointment in order to start for his native land.

It will thus be seen that Dr. Arthur W. Woo has met with opportunities rarely given to young men like him in his profession, and, in addition to the experience gained, he has been enabled to visit the clinics of Edinburgh, Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam, and also the New York, Johns Hopkins, and Mayo clinics of America. While in England, he was not lost sight of by the Chinese Government, who granted him an honorary commission as Captain in the Chinese Army Medical Service, and as such he was attached for training in Army Medical work to the 3rd London Field Ambulance, First London Division (T) 1911—1913; this training was discontinued owing to the outbreak of war.

Dr. Arthur W. Woo's new appointment is the Assistant Surgeon in Obstetrics and Gynaecology at the Union Medical College Hospital, Peking, the most important institution conducted by the well known Rockefeller Foundation for the promotion of medical education in China. The Rockefeller Foundation formed for "the well-being of mankind throughout the world," is paying close attention to one of China's greatest needs, and according to the latest report published, over \$500,000 was expended in 1917 on the development of Medical Schools in Peking and Shanghai, and in rendering financial assistance to unaffiliated medical schools and hospitals. Its benevolent activities will be a boon and a blessing to the future generations of China's millions, and the leading Chinese throughout the republic are now recognising the great importance of medical education and research. The Union Medical College, Peking will be the most up-to-date and best equipped medical institution in the Far East; a new group of laboratories, hospital wards, service buildings and staff residences having just been completed costing \$54 million dollars Gold. The college faculty consists only of specially selected and highly qualified men, and Dr. Woo is honoured in having

been appointed as one of its important members. In accepting the appointment, however, he is doubtless sacrificing large financial prospects, as an extensive practice must be awaiting a man of his attainments among his own people. His decision to take part in the work of training others of his nationals in the medical profession ultimately leading to the betterment of his country, in preference to seeking wealth, indicates a spirit of patriotism and self-denial much to be admired, and China would do well with a few more young Chinese of this type and calibre.

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## SHIPPING NEWS.

## PENANG PILOT'S RETURN.

Commander H. D. Nicholson, of the Penang Pilot Service, who left there in February, 1918, and has since been on naval service, returned to Penang recently when he was demobilised. On joining up in April, 1918, he went through a course of gunnery at Devonport, after which he was appointed Deputy King's Harbour Master at Kirkwall. He then joined the Orvis and six months later reverted to his former appointment at Kirkwall, spending in all nearly two years in this important post, which he left to command the auxiliary cruiser Lepanto on active service.

## CLYDE SHIPPING.

For the first quarter of the year, between 60,000 and 70,000 tons of merchant shipping have been launched on the Clyde, and although these figures show a very considerable decrease as compared with pre-war totals, it must be remembered that the industry has not yet been completely changed from war conditions. Shipbuilders have to work off naval contracts, while a large volume of labour is being absorbed in the carrying out of very extensive repairs and in the reconstruction of vessels engaged on naval work for employment for mercantile purposes. So far very little has been done in the way of laying down vessels for private owners, as considerable contracts have still to be worked off for the construction of standard vessels. Builders have many contracts for liners and other merchant vessels, many of which, however, are only of a provisional nature. Anyway prospects for work in the yards for a long period are very favourable.

## THE STRAITS SHIPPING CRISIS.

The case for the ships' officers and engineers in local waters was stated to a representative of the *Pinnang Gazette*, recently, in the course of an interview. It was stated that the demand was for an all-round rise of 50 per cent., and a standard wage of \$500 for Ship Masters, with home leave as soon as possible. It was urged that the companies are making enormous profits, and that even allowing that the companies were morally bound to reduce freight, it was unfair that this should be attained at the expense of those who had enabled the companies to pay high dividends during the war. The officers and engineers held that they are underpaid, and that the increases demanded would not necessitate a raise in freights, unless the owners desired to maintain the margin of profits at the present high level. It was urged that the wages paid to officers and engineers on coasting boats do not compare favourably with that of the officers and engineers on ships in the China coastal trade. The members of the local guilds were receiving higher pay than they were in receipt of a few years ago, but the increase in their wages was a long way behind the increased profits made by the shipping companies during the past few years. And the officers and engineers have had to demand each and every rise they have had during these years which have not been lean ones for the companies. It was suggested by the interviewer that the members of the British Mercantile Marine were now much better paid than before the war. The reply was that the British Mercantile Marine at home was certainly well paid, but not those in service out here. The increase in wages of the officers and engineers of the British Mercantile Marine had been over 200 per cent. which was not the case of officers and engineers serving in local waters. The increased cost of living fell as heavily on them as on anybody else, as most of them were married and had wives and children ashore, to house and to feed, and the unmarried men could not marry on the present scale of wages. The owners had offered a new scale of wages affecting Masters, but the officers were holding out for a standard wage for Masters of \$500 per month. On this point and in regard to the demand for an all-round increase, with home leave, the officers and the engineers' societies were sticking to their demands, and it was their intention to enforce the granting of these demands, if necessary, by a strike.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Kwangse	11th May at d'light
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chinhua	13th May at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Linan	13th May at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Lean	13th May at noon
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	14th May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	15th May at noon
HAIPHONG	Kailong	17th May at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenan	18th May at d'light
W'WEI, CHEROO & T'SIN	Kueichow	19th May at noon
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Changchow	19th May at noon

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly), and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 36. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong May 9, 1919.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected at	Will leave on	For
Tjibodas	—	16th May	29nd May	Java
Tjilatjap	Java	24th May	24th May	Japan
Tjimanoeck	Java	24th May	28th May	Shanghai

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574. York Building.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haihong	J. W. Evans	FRI., 9th May at 2 p.m.
Haitan	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 11th May at 10 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Wake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
TIENTSIN	Chipshing	Sun., 11th May at d'light
STRAITS & Calcutta	Yatshing	Tues., 13th May at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Wed., 14th May at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Choyshing	Thurs., 15th May at d'light
MANILA	Wingsang	Fri., 16th May at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Chaksang	Sat., 17th May at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuesang	Fri., 23rd May at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line is now being reorganized and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong, to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every six days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when indicated.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Katat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Woburn and Ching.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

## FOR NEW YORK

## BLUE FUNNEL LINE

## S.S. "EURYBATES"

Will be despatched for NEW YORK Saturday

June 7th.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

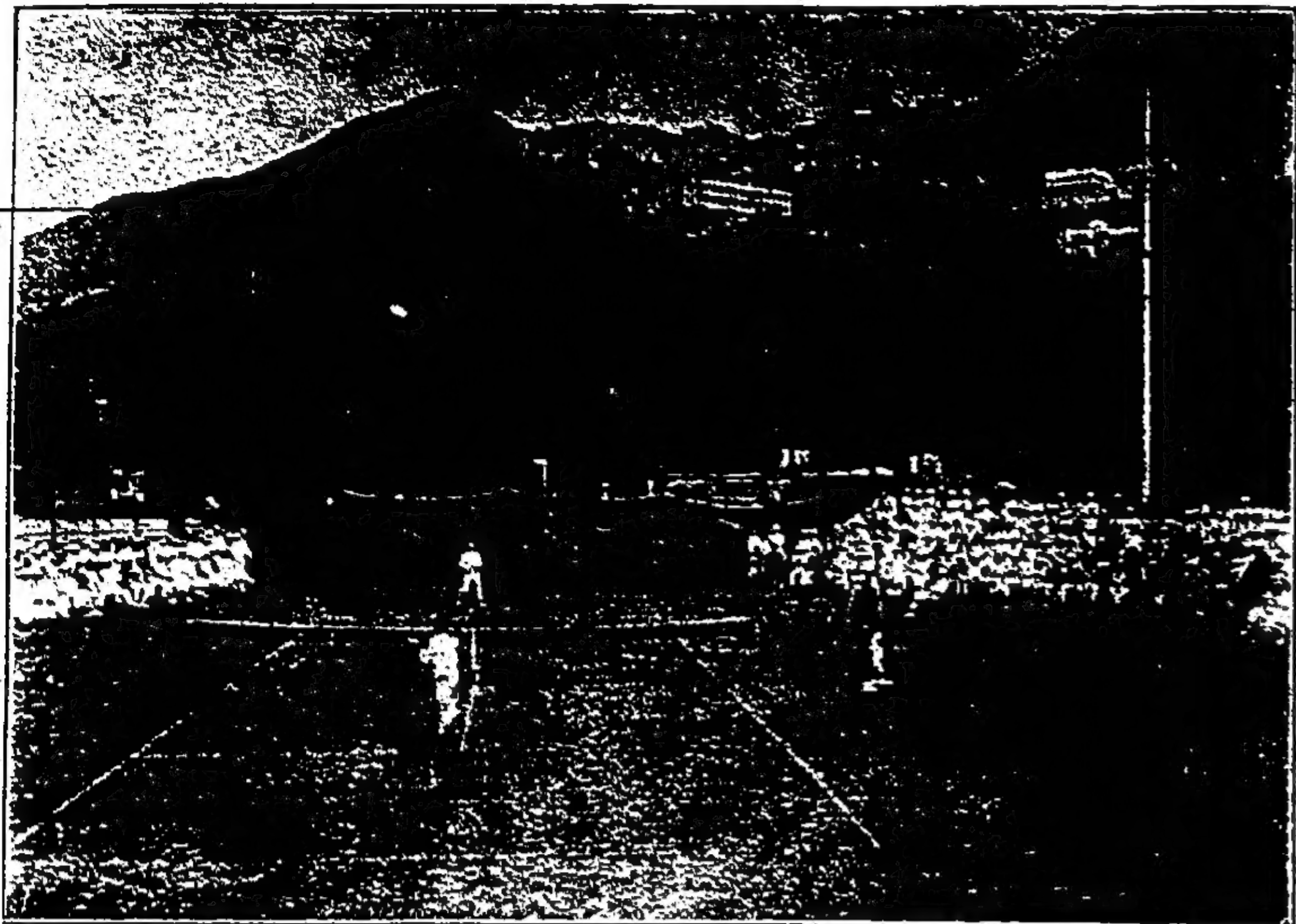
Agents.



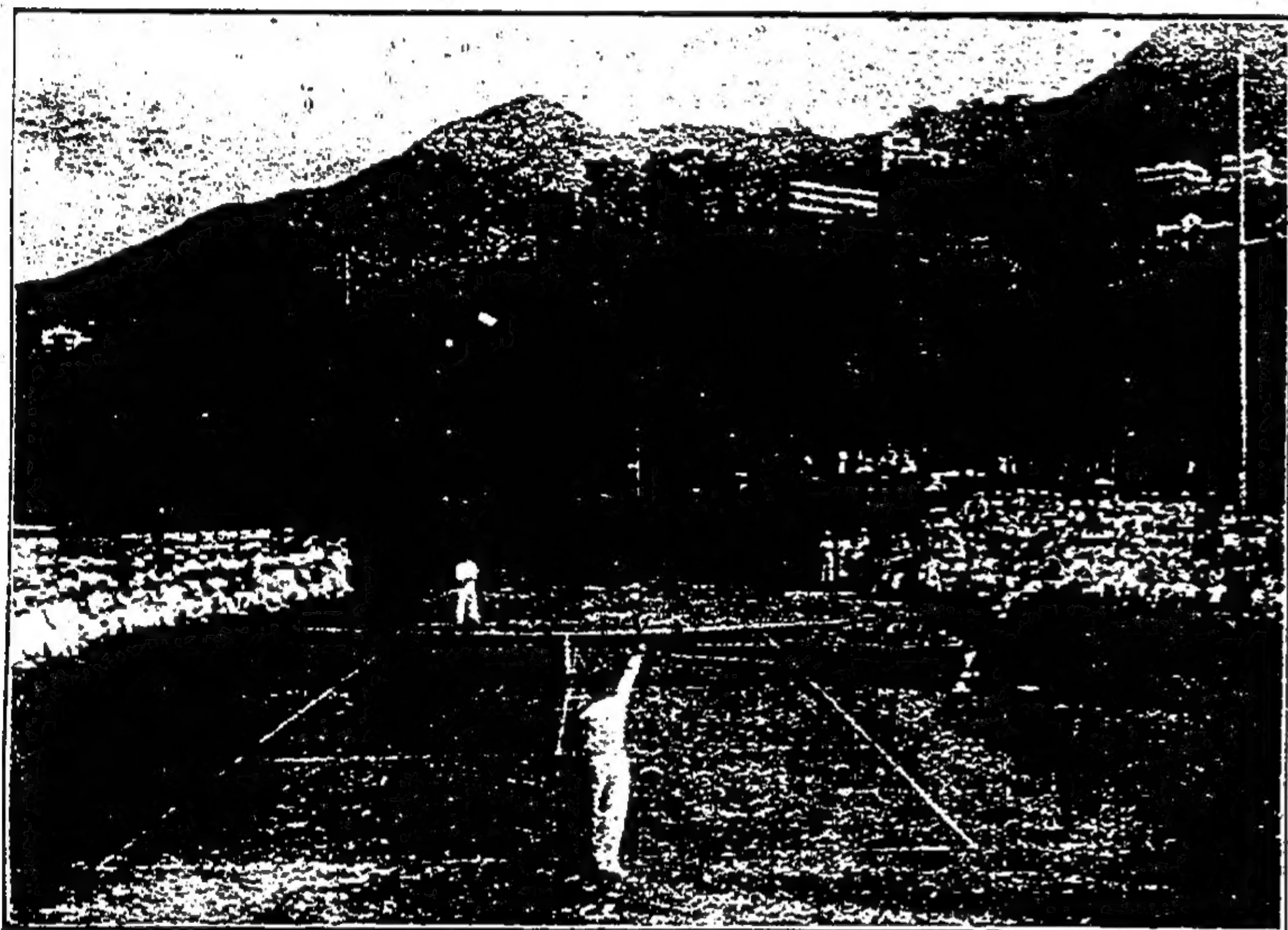
# PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT.

## HONGKONG LAWN TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Photos by Ah Fong.)



Ng Sze-kwong at the net? N. E. Kent on the far court.



Ng Sze-kwong serving.

## SHANGHAI VOLUNTEERS' ANNUAL INSPECTION.

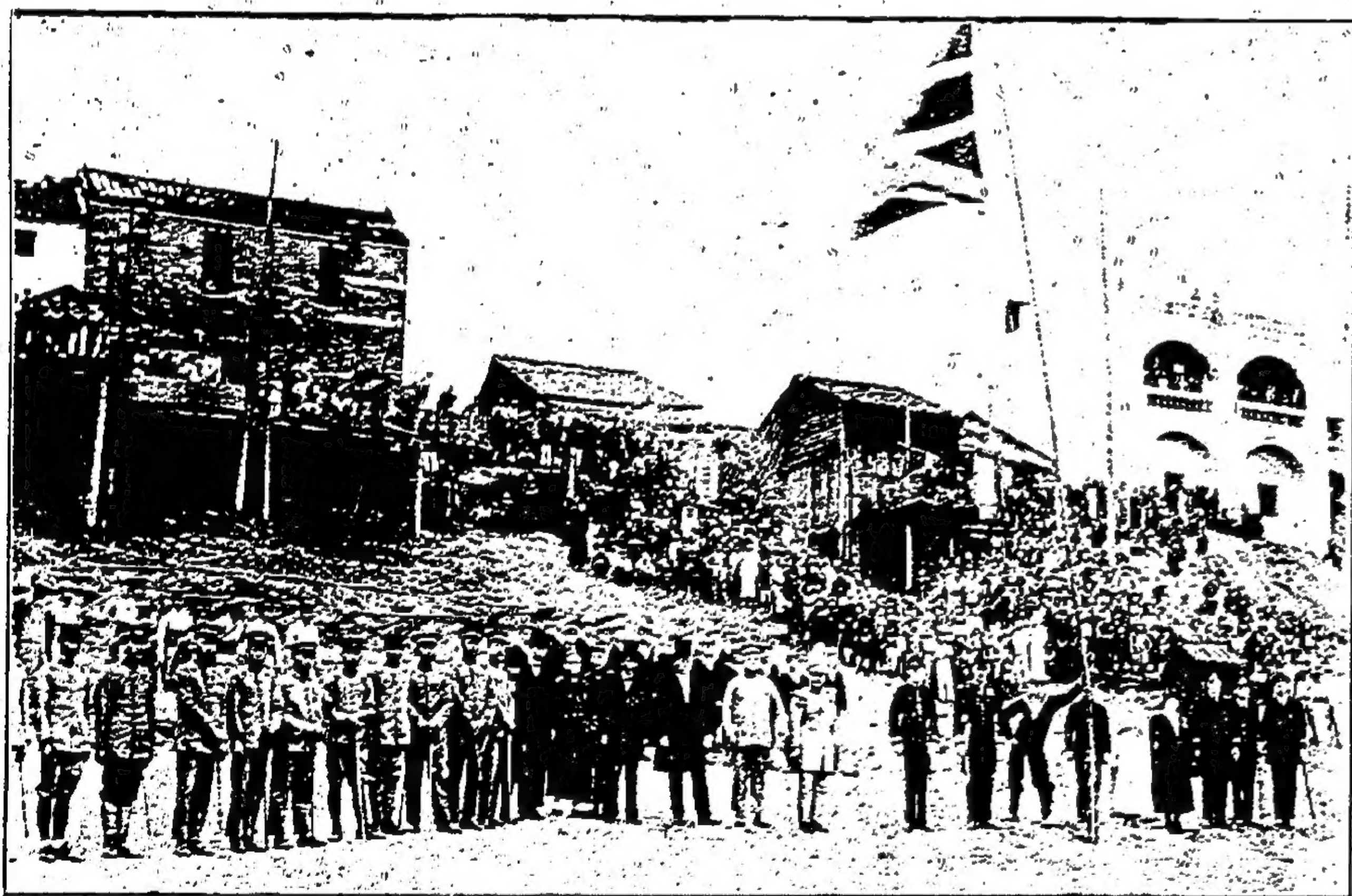
(Photos by Burr Photo. Co.)



Colonel Young, C.R.E., at the Saluting Base.

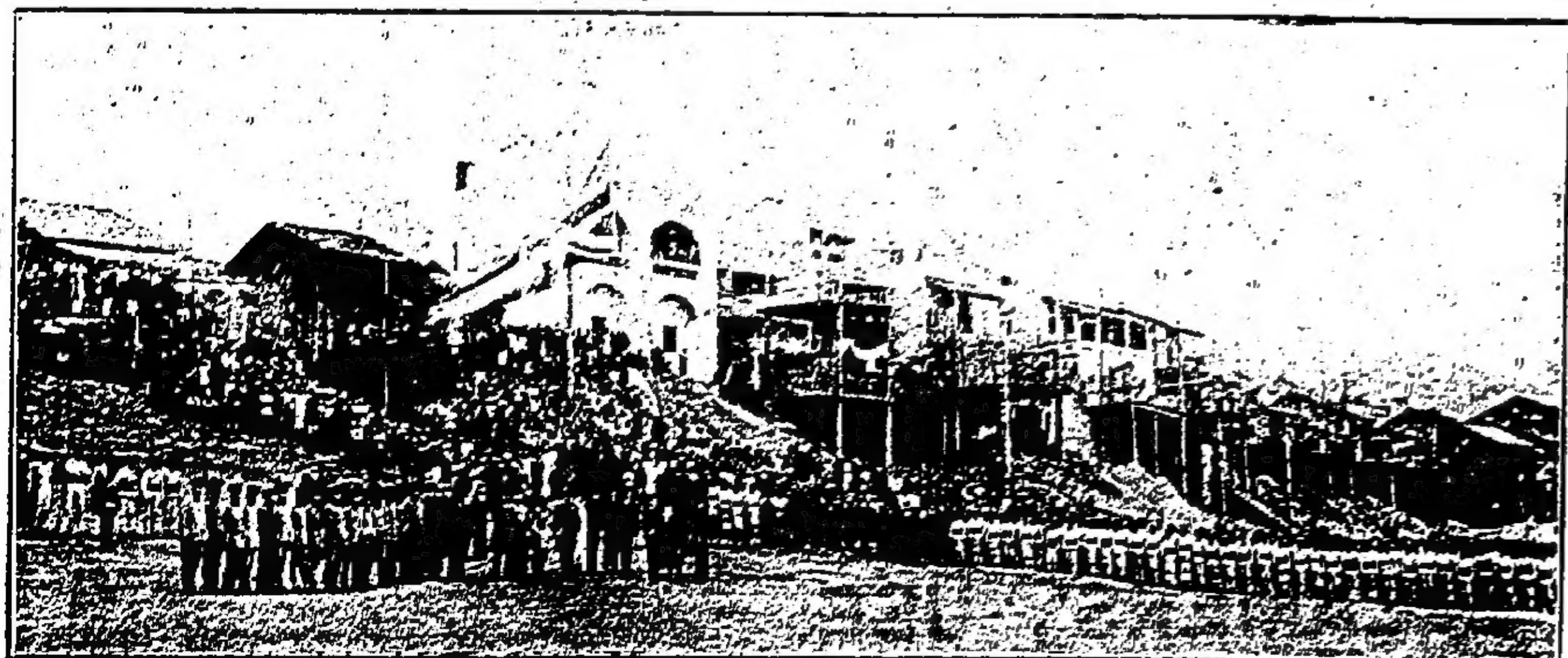


The Mounted Section.



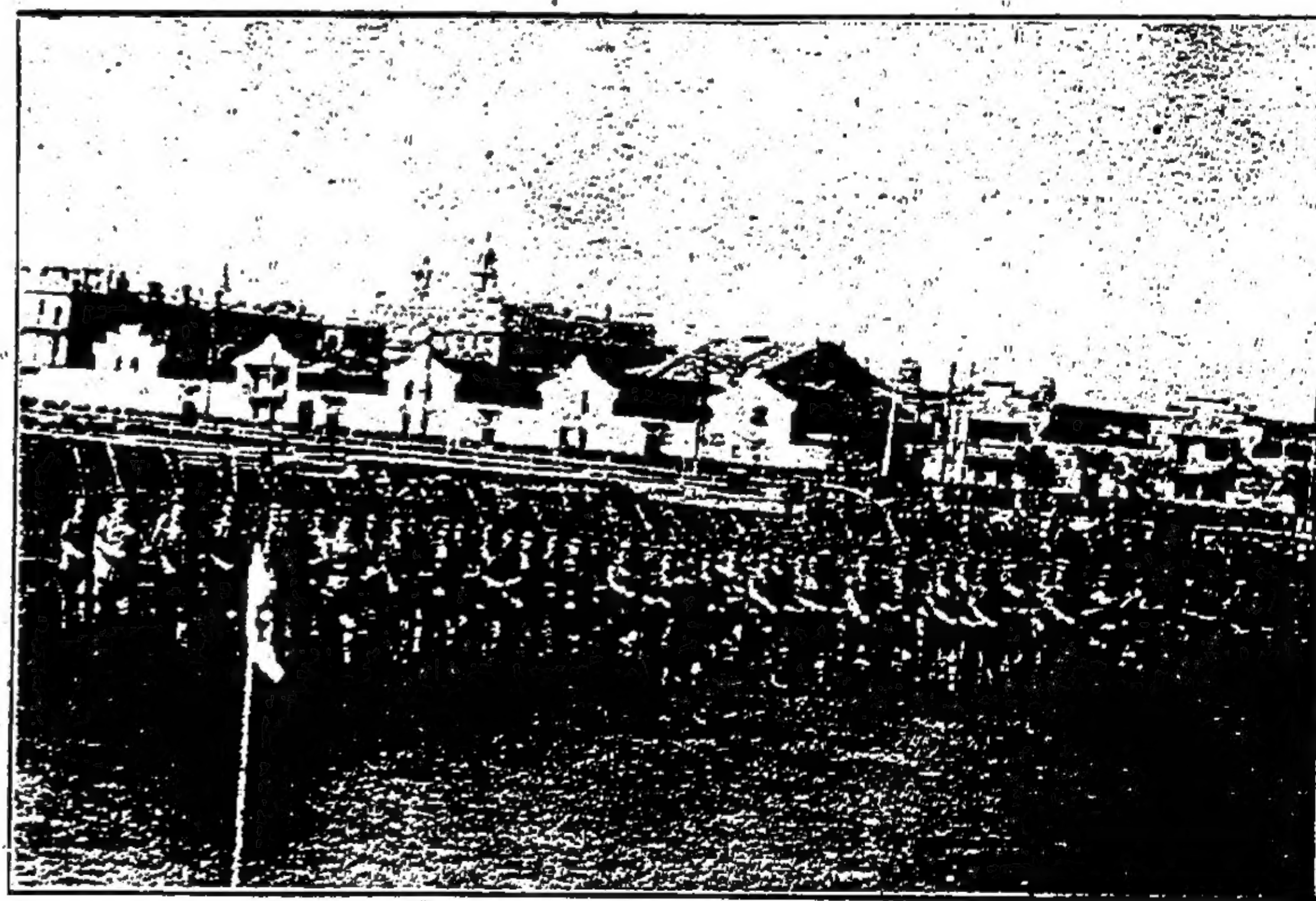
(Official Photograph.)

The Recent Wuchow outrage: Colonel Ma and suite assembled to salute the Union Jack in the presence of British Consular Officials.

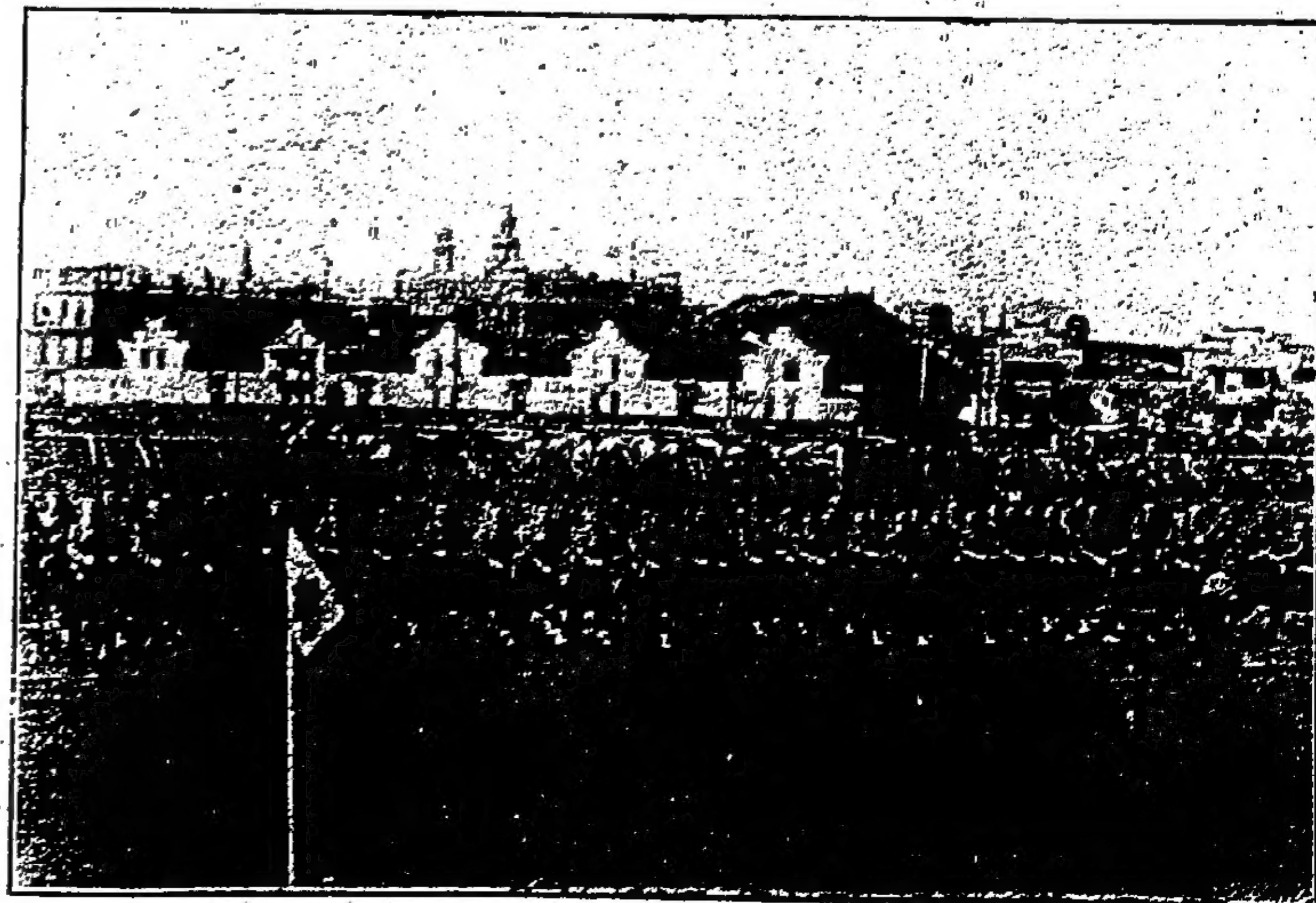


(Official Photograph.)

The Chinese Troops saluting the British flag.



Infantry Marching Past.



The Shanghai Scottish.



# DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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AILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.  
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"AMUR MARU" 20th May. (Call Marquilles).  
"ANDES MARU" Monday, 2nd June  
GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.  
"KASADO MARU" Sunday, 11th May.  
"BURMA MARU" Monday, 26th May.  
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.  
"HAWAII MARU" 25th May.  
BOMBAY & COLOMBO, Regular fortnightly service via S'PORE.  
"KASADO MARU" Sunday, 11th May.  
"BURMA MARU" Monday, 26th May.  
SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.  
"SHISEN MARU" Sunday, 11th May.  
"UNNAN MARU" Sunday, 1st June.  
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCE LAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.  
"NANKIN MARU" Sunday, 1st June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER & TACOMA via MANILA, KEP. LUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.  
"AFRICA MARU" 22nd May.  
HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.  
"DAITOKU MARU" Wednesday, 21st May.  
KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the S'pon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.  
TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.  
"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 22nd May.  
KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.  
"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 11th May.  
JAPAN PORTS—MOJI, KOBE, YAKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.  
"KOFUKU MARU" Sunday, 11th May.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—  
K. YAMASAKI,  
Manager.  
Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.

## Y. K. K.

## YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1  
NANYO MARU No. 2  
NANYO MARU No. 3  
SODEGAURA MARU.  
KYODO MARU No. 13  
TAMON MARU No. 1  
ASOSAN MARU.  
CHEIAN MARU.

REGULAR SERVICE FOR  
FREIGHT BETWEEN

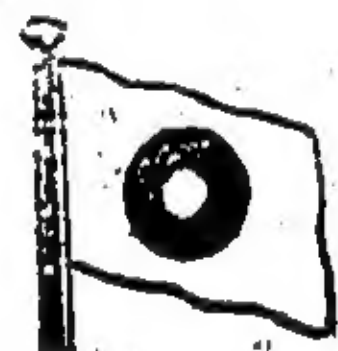
HONGKONG,  
BANGKOK  
and/or  
SINGAPORE.

For Particulars Please Apply to:—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.

Tel. No. 140 & 155.

Top Floor, King's Building.



## KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

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Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING CO.,

M. HASHIMOTO,

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## THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS

BETWEEN

CHINA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, JAPAN  
AND SEATTLE.

S.S. "WINDBER"

SAILS FOR

SAN FRANCISCO—MAY 10th.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

Telephones 2477 & 2478 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

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## THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## VANCOUVER

via MANILA &amp; SHANGHAI

STEAMERS SAILING DATE  
"HAROLD DOLLAR" ... about May, 22nd.  
"BESSIE DOLLAR" ... about June, 24th

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

For particulars for freight apply to:—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING  
THIRD FLOOR

TEL. 793.  
792.

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR STRAITS AND LONDON

## The S.S. "BENCLEUCH"

will be despatched as above on or about May 20th, 1919.

For Freight apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; CO.,

Agents.

## VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
--------------	----------------	----------------------	-------------------

## JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Tientsin	Chipshing	J. M. Co.	11, May
Japan Ports	Kofuku M.	O. S. K.	11, May
Genoa	Kasado M.	O. S. K.	11, May
Shanghai	Dilwara	B. & S.	11, May
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Kwangse	B. & S.	11, May
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Amakusa M.	O. S. K.	11, May
Saigon, Bangkok & Singapore	Shisen	O. S. K.	11, May
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	11, May
Swatow and Bangkok	Chinhua	B. & S.	12, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	12, May
Bombay via Ports	Kaifuku M.	N. Y. K.	12, May
Shanghai	Teon	B. & S.	13, May
Straits and Calcutta	Yatshing	J. M. Co.	13, May
Swatow and Singapore	Litan	B. & S.	13, May
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	14, May
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	14, May
Shanghai	Choyang	J. M. Co.	15, May
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	15, May
Manila	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	16, May
Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	17, May
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Chenan	B. & S.	18, May
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	19, May
Java	Tibodas	J. O. J. L.	22, May
Japan	Tijitap	J. O. J. L.	24, May
Bombay via Ports	Burma	O. S. K.	26, May
Shanghai	Tjimanoei	J. O. J. L.	28, May

## CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "ARCHER"

From SAN FRANCISCO,  
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,  
SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on May 14th, 1919.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after May 15th will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.  
Alexandra Buildings  
Hongkong, 9th May, 1919.

## CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS

LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From LONDON and STRAITS.  
THE Steamship

"GLENAMOY"

having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 16th inst. at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 16th May at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No fire insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON

&amp; CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1919.

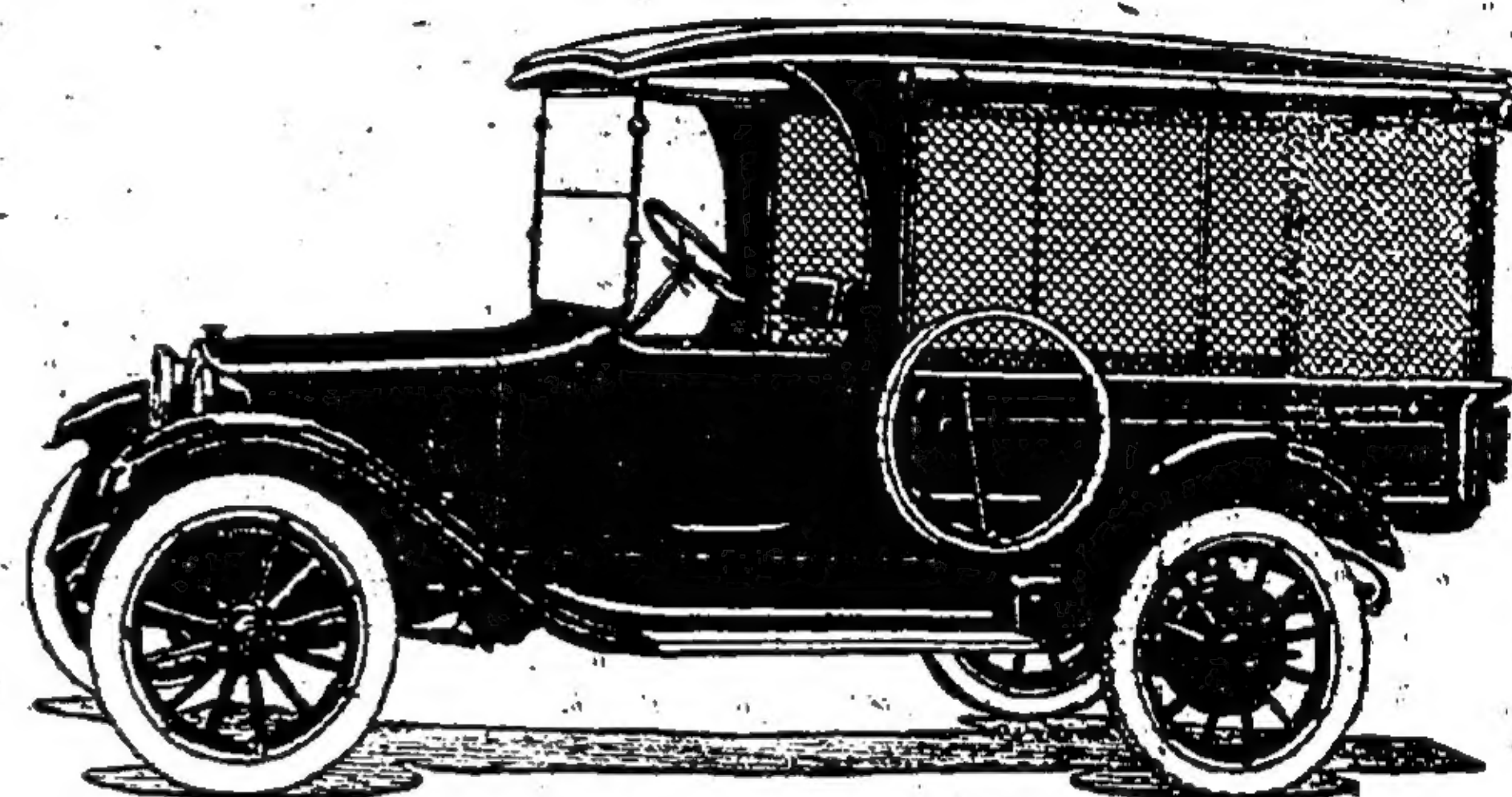
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DODGE BROTHERS  
BUSINESS CAR

Characteristic of Everything  
DODGE BROTHERS have ever  
Done as Manufacturers.

Consistent, continuous and  
Economical Daily Service.

THE HAULAGE COST IS  
Unusually Low.



For Prices & Particulars, Apply to:—

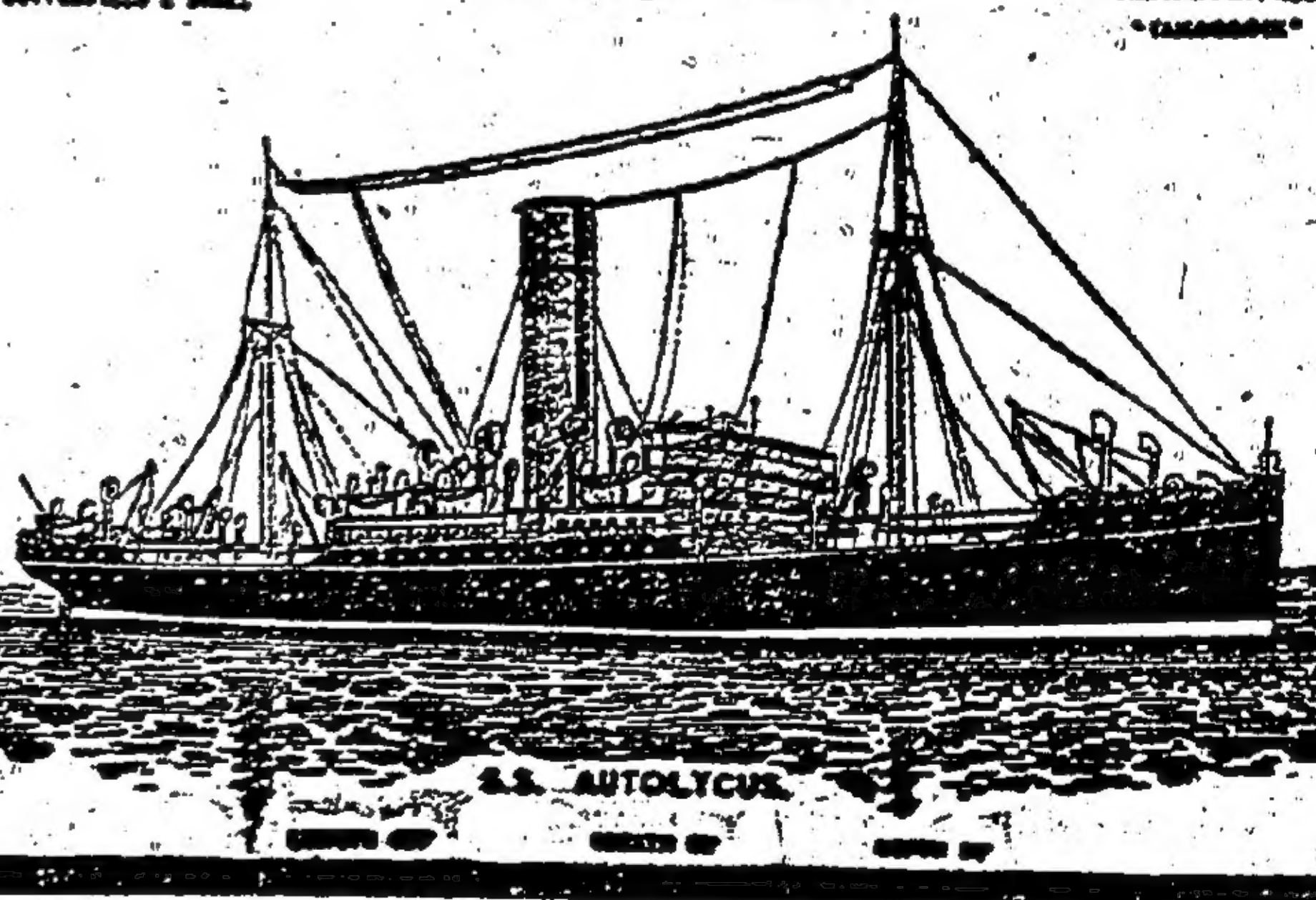
## SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT  
Tel. 781.

MOTOR WORKS & GARAGE  
Tel. 695.

THE  
Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co.  
of Hongkong Ltd.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION



## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph  
Company, Ltd.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Seyenggiapong, fourth story  
Pingda Central Market, from  
Amoy.  
Sweekee Co., Canton Road,  
from Amoy.  
c/o Onwuntanpan Tsushoyoko,  
from Osaka.  
Yeecheong, from Kobe.

Masakata Nakano, c/o N. Y. K.  
8, King's Building, from Tokio.  
Satabakupan Hee Mingkee  
West Camp, from Tokio.  
Winghingloo, from Kobe.  
Paul Loving, Passenger Tenyo  
Maru, from Yokohama.  
Chabsang, from Kobe.  
Ashang, from San Francisco  
Yanbinglong Central, from  
Yokohama.  
Chimeisang Chungfung, from  
Shanghai.  
Gallop, American Consul, from  
Kobe.  
Hingwui, from Shanghai.  
Lityeuntel, No. 28, Yilitsin  
Street, from Peking.

T. KRING,

Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 9, 1919.

Eastern Extension Australasia  
& China Telegraph Co.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams  
lying in the E. E. Telegraph  
Office at Hongkong:—

Ashang, from San Francisco.  
Harpers, from Shanghai.  
Hore Whitehouse, from Shanghai.  
J. Voorendonk c/o Dutch Consulate, from Sgravenleage.  
Laing, from New York.  
Maski, Carlton Hotel, from Manila.

J. T. GIBSON,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 8, 1919.



BRITISH LARGEST AIRSHIP  
READY.

## SISTER SHIP BEING BUILT.

The Admiralty airship R-33, hatched in the gigantic shed where she has been built, is all ready for flight, and only awaits a favorable day to make her first ascent in the air. She is by far the largest airship that has been built in Britain, her one rival being a sister ship that is nearing completion on the Clyde, says the London Times.

R-33 floats high from the ground, huge and blue-gray, but so softly toned and beautifully proportioned that sense of her great size is swallowed up in the immensity of the still vast shed in which she is poised in instant preparation to soar. Holding herself lightly aloft, though moored to the earth with stout cables and ponderous iron cubes, the airship gives a wonderful impression of size devoid of weight, an impression which is heightened almost to the degree of the ethereal by the silence that has fallen after long months of eager labour and by the amber lights which alone are permitted to fall upon the cradling place.

This great structure of duralumin, 670 feet long and 80 feet mean diameter, carrying four gondolas and fitted with five engines, each of 250 horse-power, weighs less than thirty tons, with its nineteen balloons filled with hydrogen. It displaces sixty tons of air, and therefore, besides its own weight, it can lift another thirty tons. It is poised on tiptoe, as it were, waiting for its release from the iron fetters that hold it fast, and the rolling back of the lofty doors between which the light of the true day manages to steal with hopeful invitation.

The ship has been formally handed over to the Royal Air Force, but her commander, Colonel Hicks, did not set her free because wireless messages from a distance gave warning of storms from the southwest, which airships may one day brave with impunity, but into which it would be unfair to launch a new craft not yet attuned to its element. It is to be expected that the airship of the very near future will be able to defy all weathers: in fact, Messrs. Armstrong and Whitworth, who are the builders of R-33, say that airships can now be built to fly the Atlantic and ride safely in a gale moored in the open to nothing more than a deeply rooted bollard, after the manner of a ship in port. The R-33 is believed to be capable of flying the Atlantic, and certain minor alterations that have been made since the day of armistice suggest that the Admiralty may have it in mind that she shall carry through the enterprise and thereby secure another blue ribbon for old England.

These alterations have the effect of increasing the petrol storage capacity so that, if her cruising speed should prove to be sixty miles an hour, she will be able to keep the air for eighty hours and have a cruising range of 4,800 miles. The southern route to America, which is the more favourable for the outward journey, is something like 4,000 miles, and the R-33 would therefore have a margin of power for contingencies.

The speed of the airship is derived from five engines, Sunbeam-Moort type. One is placed at the back of the forward or navigating gondola. Each of the touring gondolas half-way along the body of the ship has a similar engine, while the rear gondola has two that are coupled together to drive a larger propeller. The crew of twenty-three men will have some comforts that no earlier airship has afforded. They will, for one thing, have warm meals, because the hot water from the engine radiators will be used to heat cooking-pots, and it is declared that it will be possible to fry eggs and boil potatoes. The R-33 is the first airship to carry parachutes, which are to an airship what lifeboats are to a steamer. If we had still been at war the airship would have carried about six guns, including a couple of two or three-pounders, eight 100-pound and sixteen 120-pound bombs. It is the elimination of the bombs which permits of the increase in the petrol storage. As to food and water, the calculation is that each of the crew should have an allowance of meat and drink equal to his own weight.

This is the latest and largest type of British airship. It has been designed by the Admiralty, which, at the time of drawing the plans, had the opportunity of studying and improving upon the construction of the Zeppelin L-33. R-33 is not inferior to the

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

## THE SEASON REVIEWED.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Football Association, also the Hongkong Football League, will take place on Monday, the 19th inst. at 5.30 p.m. at the Victoria Barracks when the balance sheets will be presented, and the general business of the Association, including the election of officers, will be arranged.

The past season has been a very successful one and the meeting will have the very pleasant task of accepting a balance sheet for the Association showing a credit balance to commence next season's workings of approximately \$200 and for the Football League of approximately \$60. This is a very satisfactory result of the season's workings, and augurs extremely well for sport and particularly Association football during the coming season.

As regards the actual playing season, it is doubtful if any former season in Hongkong has been so interesting as, although the Clubs have not been up to the standard of former years, they have been so evenly matched as regards strength, that the games have provided excellent sport to perhaps greater crowds than have ever watched football in Hongkong before.

The introduction of South China Athletic into the Senior competitions, has been largely responsible for this, and their fine performance in the Hongkong Shield matches reaching the final round, and playing a record attendance for the Colony, will be a matter of football history in Hongkong. Next year they will be strong favourites with the crowd, and with every prospect of the British teams being much stronger, and the clever St. Joseph's College team also included in the Senior Competitions, there should be an Association boom in Hongkong.

The Hongkong Club flattered their supporters by playing a strong game throughout the season, and besides being runners-up in the Hongkong League, they secured the Hongkong Shield. With the return of stalwarts like Stalker, Railton, J. Rodger, Ralston and others, and the inclusion of one or two ex-Service men who are stopping in the Colony, next year's prospects are good.

The Navy have played consistently good football during the season, and created a record by winning the H. K. and U. S. League. They have played a very strong game and with the big China Fleet returning in the near future their prospects of fielding a good side next year are very bright.

Both the R. E. and R. A. have suffered by severe losses of players, and have had a moderate season, but under the circumstances have done well and provided good sport.

The 2nd Division League has been a very keen competition with St. Joseph's playing a strong game throughout. Staffs and Depts., but for one or two rather unexpected slips, might have won the Championship as they took three points out of four from the leaders, and towards the end of the season played in convincing form. They also made an exceptionally good fight in the Shield Competition with the Royal Engineers, only losing by the odd goal in three after two drawn games. Kowloon also, a smart Junior combination, played very good football and had a successful season. They entered the Hongkong Shield Competition, and the Hongkong Club were all out to beat them in the first round, which they did, but not before Kowloon scored the opening goal and gave the Senior Club a severe shock. It is hoped that next season a separate cup to be played for on the knock-out system will be presented by the Association or some local sportsman for the juniors, as this form of football competition is very popular.

## QUIZ.

best of the airships the Germans ever had in commission, and if the enemy had projected something superior the course of events have prevented our knowing more about it.

As to methods of construction, there is reason to believe that the commission that has visited Germany has returned satisfied that we have no need to take lessons from the builders of Zeppelins. One of the main exterior features of the construction of the R-33 is the stream line to reduce wind resistance. It gives the ship a comparatively blunt head, a full body, and a long tapering tail. The general shape is that of a torpedo.

## HISTORICAL NOTES ON KOREA.

A REVIEW OF HER  
POLITICAL GROWTH.

The following article on Korea has been contributed to U. S. Daily News. As this country is looming prominently before the eastern world just now, the following brief notes may be of general interest.

To understand the present problem it is needful to study history. The peninsula called Korea or Chao Hsien is inhabited by those who were, once upon a time, two races. The old or Mongoloid earlier settlers who now predominate in Southern Korea were a race who for ages, and until quite recently, were practically serfs, under a semi-alien caste, called Yang Pans. These serfs have not been noted for much energy, but if their early history were better known it would be seen that they have learned how to suffer and endure.

The northerners are a much more stalwart race, being, as is generally supposed, partly semitic people, who, possibly with the old Phœnician adventurers, found their way to south Manchuria over 3,000 years ago. Certainly, as their remains prove, they were a tribe far advanced in the arts of civilisation. They first came into history as a race of quiet people, living just to the east of the old boundaries of the Chihli province, who in the third century B. C. were ruthlessly attacked by the last but one of the Ts'in emperors, who drove them back over the Liao river. Nemesis followed sure and swift, for the "barrier of sand" forming the buffer state, being removed, the wild Tartar tribesmen rushed down, and in spite of the building of the Great Wall, gave China endless trouble. They and the tremendous discontent engendered by the forced labour, used to erect the "Barrier" of bricks, together with the fact that China had a weak ruler, caused the downfall of the Ts in dynasty.

The Kaoli, settled down to a more or less peaceful and industrious life eastward of the Liao until the 7th century A. D. when the almost last Tang Emperor, the great Tai Tsung, thirsting for more conquests, attacked the Kaoli, who put up a very determined and long fight, and though eventually driven over the Yalu river, were not actually subjugated.

Tai Tsung's campaign proved the undoing of his dynasty too, for during his prolonged absence serious troubles broke out in China, needing his return, and whilst thus engaged, the flood gates being opened by the further driving back of the Kaoli safeguards, hordes of fierce north-eastern Tartars poured into China, smashed up the Tang dynasty and for ever after, excepting during the brief Ming time, made China more or less subject to various Tartar rulers.

In the 13th century the Mongols, having overthrown the rulers of many lands, determined to conquer Japan, fitting out a huge armada, from Taitien (Tartar) Bay, Weihaiwei and Kiaochow Bays, curiously respecting the neutrality of Korea. This expedition, so brilliantly planned, came to nought owing to the storms which broke it up. The barely averted invasion, however, aroused the Japanese to a sense of insecurity, giving the war party a chance to come to the fore, and the Mikado was consequently retired to the background and the military Shogunate strengthened.

During the 14th century, however, a very strong military force was got together by Japan for the invasion of China via Korea, but Korea-like Belgium—made a noble stand for its neutrality, and though it failed to keep out the invaders, held them at bay at Pyeung Yang until the Chinese could gather an army and come on the scene. In due course the Japanese were driven out of the peninsula, but as they retreated, according to tradition absolutely believed by the Koreans of to-day, they devastated the whole of southern or industrial Korea. All the most skilled workers in porcelain, silks, paper-making, smiths and other craftsmen were either killed or taken captives to Japan. Korea had in former ages given Japan her main ideas for making porcelain, silks and much else, also Confucianism and Buddhism. For the next 500 years, there was almost no intercourse between Korea and her eastern neighbour.

The Mings seem to have been very friendly with the Kaoli, and to this day the Koreans adhere tenaciously to the Ming style of clothing and only give up the

## THE NEW GERMAN ARMY.

UNIQUE RECRUITING  
APPEAL.

According to more detailed accounts of the new German National Defence Bill, its main provisions are as follows:—

(1) The President of the Republic is to raise a provisional National Defence Force, which, pending the creation of a permanent Defence, shall guard the frontiers of the Republic, enforce the orders of the Government, and maintain tranquility and order at home.

(2) The National Defence Force is to be built up to a strength of 150,000 to 200,000 men (excluding officers, non-commissioned officers, and administrative service), on a popular basis, by the amalgamation of existing formations and by the recruitment of volunteers.

(3) The national territory shall be divided in such a way that every army corps area shall be liable to raise, one national brigade, which shall be named after the province to which it belongs.

(4) The national brigades will be placed under the National High Command, and the executive services of the old army are to be entrusted with the task of raising the new army.

The following recruiting appeal for the new National Defence Force is to be issued:—

In order to ward off from our frontiers the menace of Bolshevism and for the establishment and maintenance of a state of law at home, the National Government needs an efficient armed force. The volunteer units and civil guards which have so far been raised for the protection of our frontiers and of our homeland are not adequate to deal with the manifold problems which have to be solved. The National Government has accordingly decided, pending the enactment of the new Defence Law for which the Constitution provides, to create a people's army, which shall be called the National Army. The old army is to be disbanded.

Ming fashion of head-dress under strong protest.

The earlier Manchū monarchs left Korea severely alone, simply requiring an acknowledgement of feudal sovereignty by abstaining from all foreign intercourse, not sanctioned by China, allowing a Chinese resident to live in their capital and rendering an annual but not vexatious tribute. The Manchus actually encouraged the innate desire of the Koreans for seclusion by laying waste a wide strip of their own Manchū territory west of the Yalu as a "No Man's Land," forbidding all Chinese from entering Korea, excepting those connected with the residency.

The awful dread of foreign invasion and the intense love of their own land, its customs and language, kept the Koreans an hermit nation. About sixty years ago a small and ill-omened filibustering expedition set out from Shanghai, but it came to grief on the river near Pyeung Yang the foreigners being all killed. Later, the then Korean regent, known as the Tai Wen Kung, fearing foreign intrigue, massacred a number of French priests and about 10,000 of his best people, who had become Christians. A few years after this the Hermit Land was opened by an American Admiral to foreign trade.

Once shaken out of its old ruts, Korea seems to have been unable to go alone. The Regent was deposed and the young king given full power, but though reputed to have been a good well-meaning man, he was unable to keep a strong hand over his country, though he did most successfully keep out opium. In 1884 serious troubles arose in Seoul between Chinese and Japanese. In 1894 China and Japan went to war over Korea, which resulted in the downfall of the great Li Hung-chang and ultimately of the Manchū dynasty.

Russia, as is well known, determined to annex Korea and so forced on the war with Japan, bringing on herself endless troubles and loss. Japan followed with a protectorate over Korea, and it seemed as though, at long last, a period of prosperity and progress had dawned for the Land of Morning Calm. In spite of many initial mistakes, it looked as if Japan would "father" Korea into a flourishing nation.

The present position is most unfortunate for all concerned, and one sincerely hopes that Japan and Korea, so mutually interdependent, may yet work together for the world's good.

TO-DAY'S  
ADVERTISEMENTS.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 17th. May 1919, commencing at 12 o'clock (noon) at his Sale Rooms, Duddell Street:

1 Underwood Typewriter Visible No. 3-13.  
1 Remington Typewriter Visible No. 10-18.  
1 Oliver Typewriter Visible No. 5-12.  
1 Monarch Typewriter Visible No. 3-14.  
1 Remington Typewriter Visible No. 11-13.  
1 Oliver Typewriter Visible No. 5-13.  
1 Monarch Typewriter Visible No. 3-13.

all in perfect working order and condition.  
On view from Thursday, the 15th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Indian Motor Cycle and sidecar—1917 Electric Model. Power Plus. Perfect condition. Apply Box 166 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## FOUND.

FOUND—A Japanese Dog. Owner Can have the same by paying this advertisement: Apply to I. M. Eca da Silva No. 25 Old Bailey.

TO-DAY'S SHARE  
QUOTATIONS.

## OFFICIAL PRICES

## Banks.

H.K. & S. Banks s. \$690

## Marine Insurances.

Cantons s. \$500  
North Chinas b. \$220  
Unions n. \$1100  
Yangtszes b. \$260  
Far Easterns n. t. 26

## Fire Insurances.

China Fires n. \$160  
H. K. Fires n. \$330

## Shipping.

Douglasses b. \$84  
Steamboats b. 23½  
Indos (Pref.) b. 32  
Indos (Def.) s. 152  
Shells b. 172½  
Ferries sa. \$37

## Refineries.

Sugars n. \$157½  
Malabons b. \$35

## Mining.

Kailans b. 50/-  
Langkats b. 19½  
Shanghai Loans b. 19½  
Shai Explorations b. 2¼  
Raubs n. 42½  
Urals n. 40/-

## Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &amp;c.

H.K. Wharves s. \$96½  
K. Docks b. & sa. \$151½  
Shai Docks sa. t. 123  
N. Engineerings n. t. 24

## Lands, Hotels &amp; Buildings.

Centrals b. \$107  
H.K. Hotels n. \$100  
Land Invest. sa. b. \$107  
H'phreys Est. b. \$8  
K'loon Lands b. \$44  
L. Reclamations n. \$175  
West Points b. & sa. \$71

## Cotton Mills.

Ewos s. t. 235  
Kung Yiks s. t. 32  
Lau Kung Mows n. t. 170  
Orientals n. t. 91  
Shai Cottons b. t. 170  
Yangtszepoos b. t. 11

## Miscellaneous.

Green Islands sa. \$7¾  
China Borneos b. \$12¾  
C. L. Borneos b. \$45 old b. 1.05 new  
China Providents b. \$7¾  
Dairy Farms n. \$30  
H. K. Electrics s. \$78  
Macao Electrics n. \$33¾  
Ropes b. \$31½  
Trams, Low Level n. \$7½  
Trams, Peak, old b. \$8  
Trams, Peak, new b. cts. 80  
Laundries b. \$3¾  
Steel Foundries n. \$12  
U. Waterboats sa. \$12½  
Watsons n. \$6  
Wm. Powells b. \$11¾  
Wiseman's b. \$28  
Brit. Burmahs b. 27½

Hongkong, May 10, 1919.

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

**THEATRE ROYAL**  
COMMENCING  
**T-O-NIGHT**  
(Saturday), May 10th  
and Monday, May 12th.  
at 8.15 p.m.

**THE BANVARD**  
AMERICAN MUSICAL  
COMEDY COMPANY  
18 ARTISTES 18  
MOSTLY GIRLS.  
PRESENT  
THE LAUGHING, DASHING ABSURDITY  
"THE SUFFRAGETTES,"  
FULL OF FUN—GIRLS—JAZZ.

TUES., May 13  
&  
WED., May 14  
THURS.  
Matinee & Night  
May 15.

6 PERFORMANCES ONLY 6  
MATINEE, THURSDAY,  
May 15th, at 5.15 p.m.  
POPULAR PRICES:  
\$3, \$2 & \$1.  
BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

統 永  
辦 安  
WING ON CO., LTD.  
HONGKONG.  
UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS,  
Most up-to-date and Cheapest House  
in Hongkong.  
Prompt attention given to Orders. 司

**SUMMER REQUISITES**  
Improved Talcum Powder  
Lavender, Violet, Lilac, Carnation.  
1 lb tins \$1.00  
Victoria Prickly Heat Lotion  
The only Safe and Certain Cure.  
50 cts and \$1.00 per bottle.  
Victoria Prickly Heat Powder  
Gives immediate relief.  
50 cts and \$1.00 per tin.  
**THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY**  
32, Queen's Road Central  
Telephone 298.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**FAIRALL & CO.**  
ARE SHOWING  
**Special Value**  
in  
**Voile Blouses**  
from  
**2.75 to 7.50.**  
**Fine Lisle White Stockings**  
**75cts. a pair.**  
Phone 644.

**A STORY WITH A LESSON.**  
**HONGKONG MAN**  
(No. 359964) **AGE 30** First Class Life  
Applied for Insurance June 15, 1918.  
Died August 1, 1918.  
Claim promptly paid to Widow.  
**THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA**  
F. M. WELLS, Manager.  
12, Powell's Buildings, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong.







## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE PEACE TERMS.

## SECTION 2: THE BOUNDARIES OF GERMANY.

London, May 7.  
The boundaries of Germany are described in two articles, one dealing with Germany proper and the other with East Prussia. The boundary lines between the new state of Poland and Germany and East Prussia respectively and the new boundary line between East Prussia and Lithuania are described in detail in so far as they are not left to be settled by Boundary Commissions on the spot. The boundary with Belgium follows the line described in the later section dealing with Belgium. The frontier with Luxembourg and with Switzerland is that of August 1914. The frontier with France is that of 18th July 1870, with a reservation regarding the Saar. The frontier with Austria is the same as that of 3rd August 1914, up to the point where that of the new State of Czechoslovakia begins. The frontier of Czechoslovakia follows the old frontier between Germany and Austria up to the point where the new state of Poland begins. The boundary between Germany and Denmark and a portion of the boundary between East Prussia and Poland remain to be decided by the result of a plebiscite.

## SECTION 3: POLITICAL CLAUSES IN EUROPE.

Belgium.—Germany is to consent to the abrogation of the Treaties of 1839, by which Belgium was established as a neutral state and her frontier, etc., fixed and to agree in advance to any Convention with which the Allies may determine to replace them. Germany is to recognise the full sovereignty of Belgium over the contested territory of Morenet and over part of Prussian Morenet and as to renounce in favour of Belgium all rights over Eupen and Malmedy, the inhabitants of which are to be entitled within six months to protest against this change, either in whole or in part, the final decision to be reserved to the League of Nations. A Commission is to settle the details of the frontier and various regulations for individual changes of nationality are laid down. Territories acquired by Belgium will be free of all obligations.

Luxembourg.—Germany renounces her various treaties and conventions with the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and recognises that it ceased to be part of the German Zollverein from 1st January last. She renounces all rights of exploitation of railways, adheres to the abrogation of its neutrality and accepts in advance any international agreements as to it reached by the Allied and Associated Powers.

Left Bank of the Rhine.—As subsequently provided in the Military Section Germany must not maintain or construct any fortifications less than fifty kilometers to the east of the Rhine. In the above area Germany may maintain no armed forces, either permanent or temporary, nor hold any manoeuvres, nor maintain any works for facilitating mobilisation. If the provisions of this article are violated she shall be regarded as committing a hostile act against the signatories of the Treaty and as intending to disturb the world's peace. By virtue of the Treaty she must respond to any request for explanation which the Council of the League of Nations may address to her.

## AMENDED SECTION 8: REPARATION AND RESTITUTION.

The Allied and Associated Governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of herself and her Allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as the consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies. While the Allied and Associated Governments recognise that the resources of Germany are not adequate, after taking into account the diminutions of such resources which will result from other Treaty claims, to make complete reparation for all such loss and damage, they require her to make compensation for all damage caused to civilians under seven main categories: (a) Damage by personal injury to civilians caused by acts of war directly or indirectly, including bombardments from the air; (b) Damage caused to civilians, including exposure to sea resulting from acts of cruelty ordered by the enemy and to civilians in occupied territories; (c) Damage caused by maltreatment of prisoners; (d) Damages to Allied peoples, represented by pensions and separation allowance capitalised at the signature of this Treaty; (e) Damages to property other than naval and military materials; (f) Damage to civilians by being forced to labour; (g) Damages in form of levies or fines imposed by the enemy.

Germany further binds herself to repay all sums borrowed by Belgium from the Allies as the result of Germany's violation of the Treaty of 1839 up to November 11th, 1918, and for this purpose will issue at once and hand over to the Reparation Commission five per cent. Gold Bonds falling due in 1926.

The total obligation of Germany to pay as defined in the category of damages is to be determined and notified to her after fair hearing and not later than 1st May, 1921, by an Inter-Allied Reparation Commission. At the same time the schedule of payments to discharge the obligation within thirty years shall be presented. These payments are subject to postponement in certain contingencies. Germany irrevocably recognises the full authority of this Commission and agrees to supply it with all necessary information and pass legislation to effectuate its findings. She further agrees to restore to the Allies cash and certain articles which can be identified. As an immediate step towards restoration Germany shall pay within two years £1,000,000,000 sterling in either gold, goods, ships or other specific forms of payment, this sum being included in and not additional to the first thousand million Bond Issue referred to below, with the understanding that certain expenses, such as those of the armies of occupation and payments for food and raw materials may be deducted at the discretion of the Allies. In periodically estimating Germany's capacity to pay, the Reparation Commission shall examine the German system of taxation, first to the end that sums for reparation which Germany is required to pay shall become a charge upon all her revenues prior to that for the service or discharge of any domestic loan; and secondly so as to satisfy itself that in general the German scheme of taxation is fully as heavy proportionately as that of any of the Powers represented on the Commission. The measures which the Allied and Associated Powers shall have the right to take in the case of voluntary default by Germany and which Germany agrees not to regard as acts of war may include economic and financial prohibitions and reprisals and in general such other measures as the respective Governments may determine to be necessary in the circumstances. The Commission shall consist of one representative each of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium, a representative of Serbia or Japan taking the place of the Belgian representative when the interests of either country are particularly affected, with all other Allied Powers entitled, when their claims are under consideration, to the right of representation without voting power. It shall permit Germany to give evidence regarding her capacity to pay and shall assure her a just opportunity to be heard. It shall make its headquarters at Paris, establish its own procedure and personnel, have general control of the whole reparation problem and become the exclusive agency of the Allies for receiving, holding, selling and distributing reparation payments. A majority vote shall prevail, except that unanimity is required on questions involving the sovereignty of any of the Allies, the cancellation of all or part of Germany's obligations, the time and manner of selling, distributing and negotiating the Bonds issued by Germany, any postponement between 1921 and 1926 of the annual payments beyond 1930 and any postponement after 1926 for a period of more than three years, the application of a different method of measuring damage than in similar former cases and the interpretation of the provisions. Withdrawal from representation on the Commission is permitted upon twelve months notice. The Commission may require Germany to give from time to time by way of guaranty, issues of Bonds or other obligations to cover such claims as are not otherwise satisfied. In this connection and on account of the total amount of claims Bond Issues are at present to be required of Germany in acknowledgment of its debt as follows: £1,000,000,000 sterling payable not later than the 1st May 1921 without interest; £2,000,000,000 sterling bearing two and half per cent. interest between 1921 and 1926 and thereafter five per cent. with a one per cent. Sinking Fund, payment beginning in 1923, and an undertaking to deliver Bonds to the additional amount of £2,000,000,000 sterling bearing interest at five per cent. under terms to be fixed by the Commission. Interest on Germany's debt will be

five per cent. unless otherwise determined by the Commission in the future and payments that are not made in gold may be accepted by the Commission in the form of Properties, commodities, businesses, rights, concessions, etc. Certificates for beneficial interest representing either bonds or goods delivered by Germany may be issued by the Commission to the interested Power. As the Bonds are distributed and pass from the control of the Commission, an amount of Germany's debt equivalent to their par value is to be considered as liquidated. Shipping.—The German Government recognises the right of the Allies to the replacement, ton for ton and class for class, of all merchant ships and fishing boats lost or damaged owing to the war, and agrees to cede to the Allies all German merchant ships of 1,000 tons gross and upwards, one half of her ships between 1,000 and 1,000 tons gross and one quarter of her steam trawlers and other fishing boats. These ships are to be delivered within two months to the Reparation Commission together with documents of title evidencing the transfer of ships from ownership. As an additional part of reparation the German Government further agrees to build merchant ships for account of the Allies to the amount of not exceeding 200,000 tons gross annually during the next five years. All ships used for inland navigation taken by Germany from the Allies are to be restored within two months, the amount of loss not covered by such restitution to be made up by the cessation of the German river fleet up to twenty per cent. thereof.

Devastated Areas.—Germany undertakes to devote her economic resources directly to the physical restoration of invaded areas. The Reparation Commission is authorised to require Germany to replace destroyed articles by the delivery of animals, machinery, etc. existing in Germany and to manufacture materials required for reconstruction purposes—all with due consideration for Germany's essential domestic requirements.

Coal, etc.—Germany is to deliver annually for ten years to France coal equivalent to the difference between the annual pre-war output of the Nord and Pas de Calais mines and the annual production during about ten years. Germany further gives options over ten years for delivery of seven million tons of coal per year to France in addition to the above, of eight million tons to Belgium and of an amount rising from four and a half million tons in 1919 to 1920 to eight and a half million tons in 1923 to 1924 to Italy, at prices to be fixed as prescribed in the Treaty. Coke may be taken in place of coal in the ratio of three tons to four. Provision is also made for delivery to France over three years of benzol, coal tar, and sulphate of ammonia. The Commission has power to postpone or annul the above deliveries should they interfere unduly with the industrial requirements of Germany.

Dyestuffs and Chemical Drugs.—Germany accords an option to the Commission on dyestuffs and chemical drugs including quinine up to fifty per cent. of the total stock in Germany at the time the Treaty comes into force and a similar option during each six months to the end of 1924 up to twenty five per cent. of the previous six months output.

Cables.—Germany renounces all title to specified cables, the value of such as were privately owned being credited to her against her reparation indebtedness.

Special Provisions.—As reparation for the destruction of the library of Louvain Germany is to hand over manuscripts, early printed books, prints, etc., to the equivalent of those destroyed. In addition to the above Germany is to hand over to Belgium the wings now at Berlin belonging to the altar-piece of "The Adoration of the Lamb" by Hubert and Jan van Eyck the centre of which is now in the Church of St. Bavo at Ghent, and the wings now at Berlin and Munich of the altar-piece of "The Last Supper" by Birk Bouts the centre of which belongs to the Church of St. Peter at Louvain. Germany is to restore within six months The Koran of Caliph Othman, formerly at Medina, to the king of the Hedjaz, and the skull of the Sultan, Muraw, formerly in German East Africa, to His Britannic Majesty's Government. The German Government is also to restore to the French Government certain papers taken by the German authorities in 1870 belonging then to T. Rouher and to restore the French flags taken during the war of 1870-71.

## SECTION 14: EASTERN EUROPE.

Similarly all German troops at present in the territories to the East of the new frontier shall return as soon as the Allies think the moment suitable. They are to abstain from all requisitions, etc., and are in no way to interfere with such measures for national defence as may be adopted by the Provisional Governments concerned.

## OCCUPATION OF TERRITORY.

All questions regarding occupation not provided for by the Treaty will be regulated by a subsequent convention or conventions which will have similar force and effect.

## SECTION 15: MISCELLANEOUS.

Germany agrees to recognise the full validity of the Treaties of Peace and additional Conventions to be concluded by the Allied and Associated Powers with the Powers allied with Germany, to agree to the decisions to be taken as to the territories of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey and to recognise new states in frontiers to be fixed for them. The high contracting parties note the Treaty of July 1918 between France and the Principality of Monaco and they agree that Chairmen of Commissions shall, under certain circumstances, have a casting vote. The work of religious missions maintained by German societies in the territory transferred to or belonging to Allied or Associated Powers, is to be continued under trustees appointed by those Powers. In a clause Germany undertakes not to put forward any pecuniary claim against any Allied Power signing the present Treaty based on events previous to the coming into force of the Treaty. Germany accepts all decrees, etc., as to German ships and the right to examine all decisions of the German Prize Courts. The present Treaty, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall be ratified and the deposit of ratification made in Paris as soon as possible. Various diplomatic provisions as to ratification follow. The Treaty is to enter into force in all respects for each Power on the date of its ratification.

## FUTURE OF SHANTUNG.

## JAPAN'S INTENTIONS.

London, May 5.  
Baron Makino has informed Reuters that Japan intends to return the Shantung Peninsula in full sovereignty to China, merely retaining the economic concessions granted to Germany and the right to establish a settlement at Tientsin. As regards the railway there, which is to become a Sino-Japanese joint undertaking, Baron Makino stated that special police will be used only to ensure the security of traffic. The police will be Chinese with such Japanese instructors as the railway directors select and will be appointed by the Chinese Government.

## CHINESE CRITICISMS.

Paris, May 5.  
The Chinese delegation has made a statement criticising the decision of the Conference respecting Kiaochow and declaring that it secures to Japan more than a reversion of the former German rights in Shantung. It gives Japan political ascendancy there which is a menace to the sovereignty and integrity of China.

## SILVER EXPORTATION.

The Government has removed the war restrictions on the export of silver.

## A PATHE PRODUCTION

## VICTORIA THEATRE

TO-NIGHT, at 9.15 p.m.

## "WAIFS"

with GLADYS HULETTE

and CREGHTON HALE

MARJORIE WHITNEY is a very pretty and very very independent daughter and only child of a multi-millionaire. Her father is not long on discipline and the consequence is that his pretty little girl is headstrong and boss of the palace in which she lives. It has been the lifelong desire, however, of her father, that she should become the wife of Elmer Poindexter, who is the nephew of the multi-millionaire's former business partner and lifelong friend. Marjorie does not see it this way, however, and with the connivance of a housemaid, she runs away.

Like all girls who run away from home, she goes to New York and with the few dollars she has in her purse, hires lodging in a certain side street. Detectives, employed by her father trace and locate her in the lodging house. Old man Poindexter suggests that she be left to her own device and for the nephew to keep an eye on her, and if they are thrown together, may fall in love with each other in the natural course of events.

This delightful arrangement miscarries, however, by the prowess of the hero, Powers, who rescues Marjorie from the attack of a discharged convict who returns to the lodging house, once his home, to recover stolen bonds he had hidden there.

How the young couple overcame parental objection and visited equal justice upon the righteous and unrighteous, provides an entertaining story with a surprising denouement.

## THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG:

BRADLEY &amp; CO. LTD.

TORPEDO

HONGKONG:

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

## Anti-Corrosive and Anti-Fouling Compositions

Anti-manufactured at the Company's Works, BARKING, ESSEX. CONTRACTORS TO THE ADMIRALTY. These well-known Compositions afford unsurpassed protection against Rust and Fouling. Their firm adherence and smooth, unbroken surface tend to increase speed and save coal consumption.

AGENCIES AND STOCKS AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL PORTS. HEAD OFFICE: 130, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3. And at Cardiff, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Glasgow, Sunderland, West Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Hull, Southampton, Dundee. NEW YORK—THE FEDERAL COMPOSITION & PAINT Co., Ltd., 17, BATTERY PLACE.

## WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on May 1, 1919

## CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

System	1918	1919
City	147.50	147.50
Hill	147.50	147.50
City & Hill	147.50	147.50
City & Hill	147.50	147.50
City & Hill	147.50	147.50
City & Hill	147.50	147.50
City & Hill	147.50	147.50
City & Hill	147.50	147.50
City & Hill	147.50	147.50

## STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

System	1918	1919
City	147.50	147.50
Hill	147.50	147.50
City & Hill	147.50	147.50
City & Hill	147.50	147.50
City & Hill	147.50	147.50
City & Hill	147.50	147.50
City & Hill	147.50	147.50
City & Hill	147.50	147.50
City & Hill	147.50	147.50

## COWLOON WATERWORKS LEVEL.

System	1918	1919
City	147.50	147.50
Hill	147.50	147.50
City & Hill	147.50	147.50
City & Hill	147.50	147.50
City & Hill	147.50	147.50
City & Hill	147.50	147.50
City & Hill	147.50	147.50
City & Hill	147.50	147.50
City & Hill	147.50	147.50

## STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

System	1918	1919
City	147.50	147.50
Hill	147.50	147.50
City & Hill	147.50	147.50
City & Hill	147.50	147.50
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City & Hill	147.50	147.50
City & Hill	147.50	147.50
City & Hill	147.50	147.50

## TIDE TABLE.

From 5th May to 11th May.

Time	High Water	Low Water
5th May	10.15	4.15
6th May	10.15	4.15
7th May	10.15	4.15
8th May	10.15	4.15
9th May	10.15	4.15
10th May	10.15	4.15
11th May	10.15	4.15

## W. OATHAM, Water Authority.

Public Works Department.

## TIDE TABLE.

From 5th May to 11th May.

Time	High Water	Low Water
5th May	10.15	4.15
6th May	10.15	4.15
7th May	10.15	4.15
8th May	10.15	4.15
9th May	10.15	4.15
10th May	10.15	4.15
11th May	10.15	4.15

## W. OATHAM, Water Authority.

Public Works Department.

## TIDE TABLE.

From 5th May to 11th May.

Time	High Water	Low Water
5th May	10.15	4.15
6th May	10.15	4.15
7th May	10.15	4.15
8th May	10.15	4.15
9th May	10.15	4.15
10th May	10.15	4.15
11th May	10.15	4.15

## W. OATHAM, Water Authority.

Public Works Department.

## TIDE TABLE.

From 5th May to 11th May.

Time	High Water	Low Water
5th May	10.15	4.15
6th May	10.15	4.15
7th May	10.15	4.15
8th May	10.15	4.15
9th May	10.15	4.15
10th May	10.15	4.15
11th May	10.15	4.15

## W. OATHAM, Water Authority.

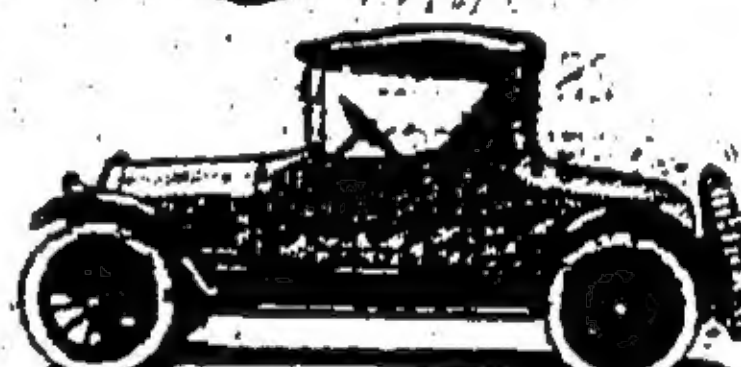
Public Works Department.

## TIDE TABLE.

From 5th May to 11th May.

Time	High Water	Low Water
5th May	10.15	4.15
6th May	10.15	4.15
7th May	10.15	4.15
8th May	10.15	4.15
9th May	10.15	4.15
10th May	10.15	4.15
11th May	10.15	4.15

Sole Agents: THE CONNAUGHT MOTOR CAR COMPANY.



A Car which has won for itself a world wide reputation for permanency of Service, Power, Design, Comfort, Workmanship & Economy.

A High Class Latest Modelled Car At a price within the reach of all.

A Consignment of Studebakers has just been landed. Inspection and Enquiries are cordially Solicited.

## THE HONGKONG SCHOOL OF MOTORING.

APPLICATIONS FROM STUDENTS ARE NOW BEING ACCEPTED.

The SCHOOL has accommodation for 200 PUPILS, the syllabus including courses for MECHANICS and DRIVING.

SPECIAL FACILITIES are offered to persons desirous of becoming CHAUFFEURS and not at the moment having means at their disposal for their course.

Works and school-Shankwan, Office-4 Queen's Road Central

## THE BREEZY GARAGE

FOR COMPLETE SATISFACTION SUMMER IS HERE

and you are the most modern cars procurable at a price that is reasonable.

CARS FOR HIRE. Chandler, 7 Passenger: \$5.00 per hour. Hudson Super Six: \$7.00 per hour. Oaklands: \$8.00 per hour.

WEEKLY & MONTHLY TRIPS CAN BE ARRANGED

TEL 2499



## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## THE COPPER MARKET.

The electrolytic copper market in Japan on April 22 was firm owing to the combined effects of the favourable prospects on the London market and the shortage of stocks in Japan. The price has risen to ¥47.50 per 100 kin and ¥50 is quoted for July and August delivery. The projected purchase of 90,000 kwan of copper by the Osaka Mint has been abandoned on account of quotations being so high, the mint having budgeted for much cheaper supplies, but there are several outstanding contracts for export to China.

## THE LYONS FAIR.

A report on the Colonial products to be seen at the Lyons Fair notes that the displays are of especial interest at the present time, when the whole policy of the Clemenceau Government is to develop the colonies to the fullest extent. The many natural products of French Cochinchina and India all form a very excellent display. The war has brought into existence a new and very promising enterprise known as La Compagnie Generale d'Extreme-Orient, with head offices in Paris, China and Japan are its main spheres of activity, and through the agency of the company quantities of French manufactures are finding their way into the Far East.

## OUTLOOK OF BEAN OIL MARKET.

The bean oil market has remained weak after the conclusion of the armistice on account of the large stock held in the United States, but recently demands have been reawakened in the United States, and shipments are being sent to American ports at intervals. However, the accumulated stock of many months is far from being cleared, and the market quotation is making only slight fluctuations at present being quoted as 13.30 or 13.40 yen. On the other hand, offers of purchase have actually arrived from Europe and America, and many contracts have been concluded recently in Japan. According to a report, the present market at London is £63 and the New York quotation is £14.50. The above prices are hardly suited to the sellers, and while a stream of orders keeps coming, few contracts have been concluded. The exporters are under the impression that sooner or later Europe and America will face the shortage of vegetable oils, and the price of Bean Oil is bound to advance and the export trade will suddenly improve. Moreover, some large dealers are prosecuting anticipatory purchases, and the oil is now rated at usually high prices. *Manchuria Daily News.*

## EXCHANGE.

## SELLING.

1/2 Demand	3/5 3/4
30 d/s	3/5 3/4
60 d/s	3/5 11/16
4 m/s	3/5 13/16
1/2 Shanghai	Nom.
1/2 Singapore	146 3/4
1/2 Japan	16
1/2 India	Nom.
Demand India	Nom.
1/2 San Francisco	85 1/2
1/2 New York	197
1/2 Mark	N. m.
1/2 France	488
Demand Paris	48 1/2

## BUYING.

4 m/s	3/5 3/4
30 d/s	3/5 3/4
60 d/s	3/5 11/16
4 m/s	3/5 13/16
1/2 Shanghai	Nom.
1/2 Singapore	146 3/4
1/2 Japan	16
1/2 India	Nom.
Demand India	Nom.
1/2 San Francisco	85 1/2
1/2 New York	197
1/2 Mark	N. m.
1/2 France	488
Demand Paris	48 1/2

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Discount per \$100	
Hong Kong 50 cts sub.	8 1/2 dis.
10	11 1/2 dis.
5	14 1/2 dis.
C. coins	17 1/2 dis.

## NOTICE.

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Forty-sixth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Society will be held at its Head Office Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, 22nd May, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1918, and of declaring Dividends etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 12th May to 22nd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

C. H. P. HAY.

Deputy General Manager.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1919.

## BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE CO. LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fifty-third Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, 22nd May 1919, at 12.45 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December 1918, and of declaring dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th May to 22nd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

C. H. P. HAY.

Deputy General Manager.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1919.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fifty-fifth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, 22nd May, 1919, at 12.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1918, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th May to 22nd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

C. H. P. HAY.

Deputy General Manager.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1919.

## U. S. VICTORY LOAN

G \$4,500,000,000

MATURITY 1923

INTEREST 4%

Closing on May 10th, 1919.

Applications received

by the

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

9, Queen's Road Central.

HONGKONG.

## NOTICE.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY 13th May, 1919,

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Collection of Valuable Chinese Curios.

comprising—

5-coloured, 3-coloured, blue & white vases, bowls, figures, old bronzes from the Kanghi, Kienlung & Towkwang periods.

On view from Monday, the 12th inst

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash.

Geo. P. LAMBERT.

Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 21st May, 1919,

at noon

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

The Wreck of the S.S. "Chiyo Maru"

as she now lies off the Lema Islands

Terms: Cash on fall of the hammer, when vessel will be at purchaser's risk.

Geo. P. LAMBERT.

Auctioneer.

## THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Buildings, on Saturday, the 17th May, 1919, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st February 1919, and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 3rd May to the 17th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors

GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1919.

## WISEMAN, LTD.

## TEA DANCES

on

TUESDAY,

May 13th

and

THURSDAY,

May 15th.

## PREVENT DISEASE

## "INSECTOX"

IMPROVED "HEPPELL'S FLY SPRAY"

SUPPRESSES FLIES, MOSQUITOES & OTHER INSECT DISEASE CARRIERS.

"INSECTOX OUTFITS" consisting of a box of "Insectox" and a bottle of "Household Insectox".

Price \$4.00

"HOUSEHOLD INSECTOX" Bottle, for use in home, hospital, hotel, etc.

Price \$1.30 per tin.

"CRUDE INSECTOX" Bottle, extra strong, for use in camp, stable, factory, etc.

Price \$1.30 per tin.

"HORTICULTURAL INSECTOX" Bottle, for spraying plants infested with greenfly, etc. Harmless to plants.

Price 70c. per tin.

On sale at Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong, & Kowloon, Bakilly Co., Hongkong, and leading stores.

FRANK SMITH & CO.

Sole Agents

## NOTICE.

## G. R.

All persons with the exception of those of Chinese race, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily at THE PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

## \$ DIRECTORY

Nearly 3 of the Total Issue were sold last week.

Have you got Your copy yet?

BREWER & CO. 23 Queen's Road.

## THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The thirty-eighth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on Wednesday the 21st May 1919, at 11.30 a.m.

The Transfer Books and Register of Members of the Company will be closed from the 7th May to the 21st May, both days inclusive.

Immediately after the above mentioned Meeting the General Agents in pursuance of Article 17 of the Company's Articles propose to ask the Consulting Committee to sanction a call of \$50 per share in respect of the monies unpaid on the shares held by members of the Company.

At the same time the General Agents will also under Article 104 (p) ask for the sanction of the Consulting Committee to the payment of a special dividend of \$50 per share (payable immediately after the call) out of the Reserve Fund.

Should these sanctions be obtained the Transfer Books and Register of Members will be closed for an additional 14 days, i.e. until and including the 4th June 1919.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1919.

## THE HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

## APPLICATION FORM

Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretary & Treasurer.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1919

## LESSONS IN CHINESE

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate passed in literature, has been a teacher to various Chinese and Europeans in this Colony for over 20 years. He has a good method of teaching English to Chinese and a good knowledge of Chinese and English. Those desiring to learn the Chinese language are requested to write to Mr. Li Hon Fan at his office or direct to No. 10, Wellington Street, 1st Floor, or to Messrs. R. H. Ho and Co., 10, Supreme Court, Ground Floor.

## BANKS.

## THE BANK OF CHINA.

## GOVERNMENT BANK.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 2nd November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ..... \$60,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital ..... \$12,379,500.00

Reserve Funds ..... \$ 3,197,400.00

## HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

## BRANCHES &amp; SUB-BRANCHES:

(Peking): Haining, Tientsin, (North): Miyun, Chohsien, Fohsien, Nankai, Anshan, (Chihli): Tientsin, Paochun, Lutai, Tsinhai, Sian, Sian, Shantung, Tangshan, Taming, Chohsien, Weinsien, (Manchuria): Changchun, Moukden, Kirin, Taitzhar, Newchang, Liaoyuan, Harbin, Dairen, Antung, Tiching, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Hulan, Suifu, Hallan, Ninguta, Kungchun, Liaoyang, Fuyu, Yenching, Kuiping, (Hubei): Hankow, Shai, Ichang, (Hunan): Changsha, (Kiangsu): Shanghai, Nanjing, Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Wusih, Hanchow, Tunchow, (South): Tsinkiang, (Shantung): Tsinan, Tsingtao, Chefoo, Tenghsien, Lintsin, (Shensi): Talyuan, Yunsheng, Sinkianhsien, Tatuming, (Honnai): Kailung, Chowkiakow, Hsuehsien, (Kwangtung): Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kungchow, Fuchien): Foochow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanschow, Changchow, San-tung, (Chekiang): Hangchow, Shao-shing, Huchow, Kashing, Wenchow, Ningpo, Lunchi, Yuyao, Haimen, (Kiangsu): Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kanchow, Chintehchen, Chian, (Anhui): Wuhu, Anking, Paofow, Luohow, Tatung, Tunkai, Luau, (Szechuan): Kweichow, Kweichow, (Shansi): Sianfu, Hangchow, (Suiyuan): Kweichow, Paofow, (Hainan): Kweichow, Paofow, (Urga): Urum, Hakiakow.

HONGKONG BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking Business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for home exchange.

TSUYEE PEI, Manager.

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NOTICES

THE NAME INSURES QUALITY

"Golofina"

Sold in

Two Sizes

Perfectos  
and  
Bouquets

The Cigar with the Havana Flavour  
Made from Highest Grade Jamaica Leaf.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

POST OFFICE.

The parcel post service has been resumed with Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Spain and Switzerland. For the present, however, only parcels obviously in the nature of gifts are accepted.

Parcels of sugar, as gifts, up to 1 lbs. in gross weight each, may now be sent by post to the United Kingdom.

It is no longer necessary for parcels addressed to Greece to be accompanied by a certificate from the British Minister at Athens.

A fee of 2d. in respect of the performance of Customs Formalities is now charged on every parcel from abroad for delivery in the United Kingdom on which British Customs Charges are payable. The fee is collected from the addressee except in the case of duty prepaid parcels when the amount may be prepaid by the sender.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers etc. for their use handed in at the G. P. O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Japan via Moji—Per BANRI M., 11th May, 9 a.m.  
Tientsin—Per CHIPSHING, 11th May, 9 a.m.  
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay, Aden, Egypt—Per KASADO M., 11th May, 9 a.m.

Saigon and Bangkok—Per SHISEN MARU, 11th May, 9 a.m.  
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 11th May, 9 a.m.  
MONDAY, 12TH MAY  
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe—Per TAMBA M., 12th May, 10 a.m.  
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA SUEZ—Per GLENGYLE, 12th May, Reg. 10.15 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.  
Philippine Is.—Per CYCLOPS, 12th May, 5 p.m.  
TUESDAY, 13TH MAY  
Swatow & Straits—Per LINAN, 13th May, 9 a.m.  
Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHINHUA, 13th May, 9 a.m.  
Shanghai and North China—Per TEAN, 13th May, 11 a.m.  
WEDNESDAY, 14TH MAY  
Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 14th May, 2 p.m.  
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA SUEZ—Per PAK LING, 14th May, Reg. 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.  
THURSDAY, 15TH MAY  
Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 15th May, 11 a.m.  
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAITAN, 15th May, 1 p.m.  
FRIDAY, 16TH MAY  
Philippine Islands—Per LOONG-SANG, 16th May, 2 p.m.  
SATURDAY, 17TH MAY  
Haiphong—Per KATFONG, 17th May, 9 a.m.  
Shanghai and North China—Per CHENAN, 17th May, 2 p.m.  
MONDAY, 19TH MAY  
Weiheiwai, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per KUEICHOW, 19th May, 11 a.m.  
Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHANGCHOW, 19th May, 11 a.m.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Dilwara—Mr. and Mrs. M. B. O'Connor, Miss E. O'Connor, Miss L. A. McConnell, Miss A. J. Cleland, Miss F. P. Forte, Rev. and Mrs. A. A. Scott and child, Lt. H. K. Morton, Lt. C. M. B. Bygate, Capt. G. S. Middlemass, Capt. L. Smith, Lt. C. L. Gordon, Lt. J. Corey, Lt. J. L. Jones, Lt. E. A. Lees, Capt. A. K. Sen Gupta, Capt. G. T. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson and infant, Major and Mrs. H. Greenway, Dr. H. Koroteg, Nursing Sister Pavlova, Nursing Sister Gudkova, Nursing Sister Pavlovsky, Nursing Sister Novichenoff, Nursing Sister Novikova, Capt. A. Agudalov, Nursing Sister Churkova, Mrs. C. J. Young, Mrs. A. P. Richards, Mrs. V. F. Smith and child, Lt. Col. G. C. Smith, Mr. A. J. W. Koeser, Mr. Tien long Woo, Mr. Chi Tung Sung, Corpl. F. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pankratz and children, Rev. G. H. Brock, Mr. F. Williams, Mr. F. A. Jensen, Mrs. Jensen and children, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Gerosé, Mr. J. Fisher, Mr. Vailie, Mr. Young, Mr. H. Frodinick, Mrs. G. Hoffman, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. T. Le Fevre, and Mr. En Ki Dai.  
LIMAN VON SANDERS.  
London, March, 13th.—The Manila correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph says that the courier has received the news that Field Marshal Liman von Sanders made a dramatic arrival at Manila on Saturday 4th with about two thousand soldiers on board of the German steamer "Donna Rickmers," which was flying the Prussian ensign. The business authorities would not allow von Sanders's troops to land and after a month's stay the vessel left in the direction of Italy.

CHURCH SERVICES

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, HONGKONG.—11th Sunday 11th May, 1919. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Introit: Psalm 122. Service: Marbecke. Hymns: 293, 320, 280, 351. Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Festal. Venite: Elvey. Psalms: Turle and Macfarren. Te Deum: Lawes, Cooke & Hopkins. Benedictus: Barnby (18th morning). Hymns: 7, (79) 137. God Save the King. N.B.—Psalm 56, verses 1, 2, 4, 7, 10 & 13 in unison. Psalm 57, verses 1, 2, 6, 9 & 12 in unison. Hymn 7, verses 3 in unison. Hymn 137, verses 4 in unison. Litany (12 noon.) Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Festal. Psalms: Barnby and Aylward. Middle Voluntary: Agnus Dei—F. C. Woods. Magnificat: Lemon (25th morning). Nunc Dimittis: Jones (25th morning). Hymns: 132, (341) 182, 477. Voluntary: Sonata in A minor—Karg Elert. N.B.—Psalm 58, verses 1, 2, 5, 8, 13 & 17 in unison. Psalm 59, verses 1, 4, 6, 11 & 12 in unison. Hymn 132, verse 1 in unison. Hymn 182, verse 3 in unison. Hymn 477, verses 3 & 5 in unison.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, KOW LOON.—11th May, 1919.—3rd Sunday after Easter. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Opening Voluntary. Responses: Festal. Venite: Elvey. Psalms: of the 11th Morning—LVI Turle, LVII Macfarren, LVIII Turle. Te Deum: Woodward, Smart and Turle. Jubilate: Haydn. Kyrie: Mendelssohn. Hymns: 216, 18, 239, 451, 580. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Opening Voluntary. Responses: Festal. Psalms: of the 11th Evening—LIX Barnby, LX Aylward, LXI Turle. Magnificat: Barnby. XVIII Morning. Nunc Dimittis: Wesley. Hymns: 560 (A. & M. 299), 324, 247, 24 (A. & M. 31), 19. Versper Hymn.

UNION CHURCH KENNEDY ROAD.—Sunday Services May 11th. Morning 11. Hymns: 343, 554, 252, 20. Anthem: O Lord Bow Down. Evening 6. Hymns: 17, 229, 249, 618. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, WEST POINT.—Sunday, 8 a.m. Holy Communion 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon.

PEAK CHURCH.—Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m.

THE GOSPEL HALL.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services.—Sunday. Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

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WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH WANCHAL.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6 p.m.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME ARSENAL STREET.—Sunday Evening. Gospel Services 8 p.m.

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